

GENERAL CENSUS
Census of Packinghouse Production by States *In this Issue*
SEP 13 1921
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UNIV. OF MICH.

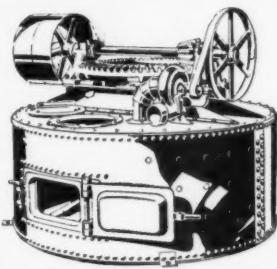
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

SEPTEMBER 10, 1921

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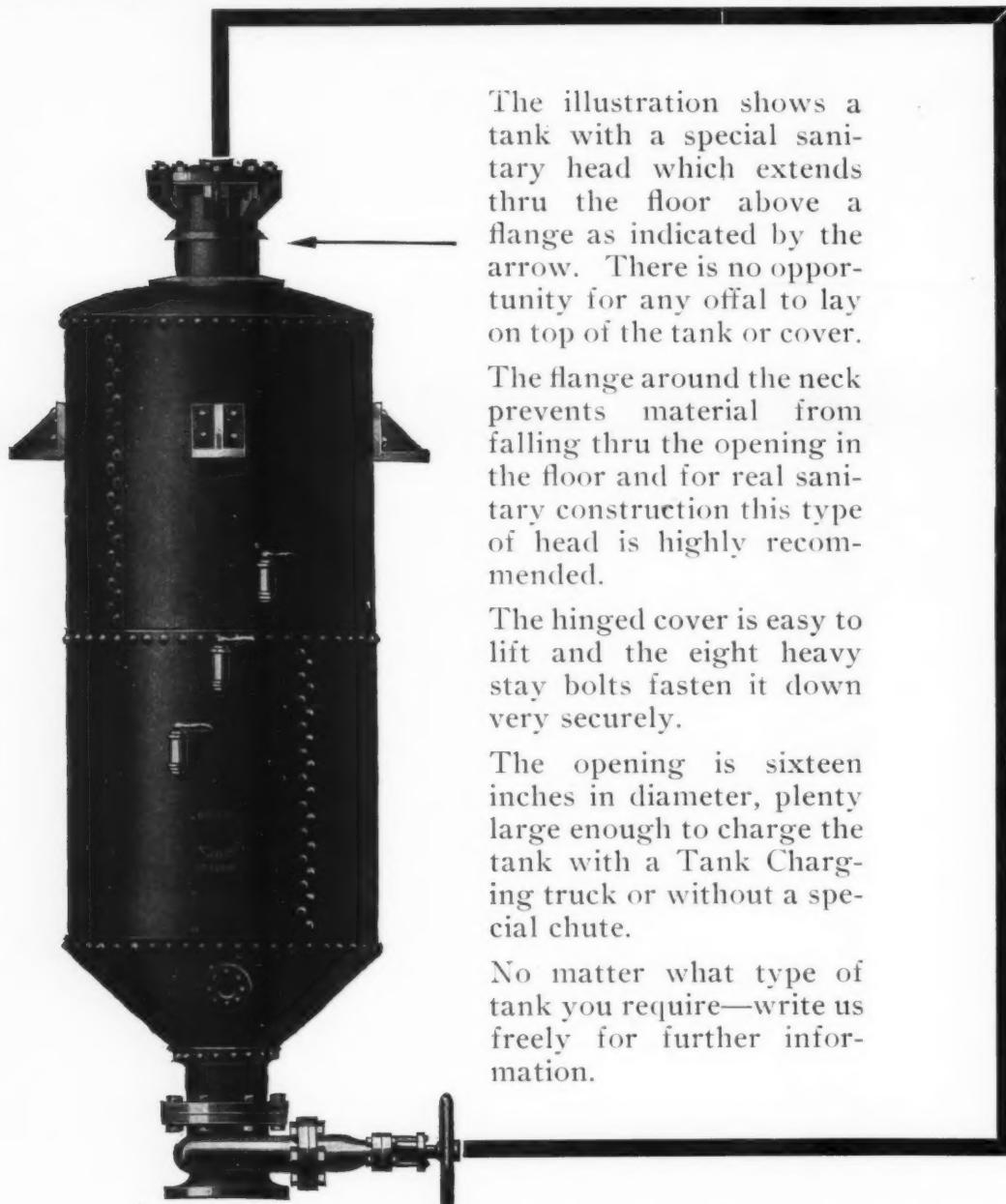
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 65.

Chicago and New York, September 10, 1921.

No. 11.

Business Continues to Get Better

Last week THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER again drew attention to the fact that the packing industry was in the lead in the general trend towards better business conditions, and printed one of a number of letters from representative packer supply concerns indicating this trend. Recently the following very interesting letter has been received from a leading manufacturer of rendering, drying and evaporating machinery and fertilizer equipment, which further depicts improving conditions:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

With reference to business conditions, we wish to advise that we have no complaint of any month this year. July was exceptionally good, from which we believe there is an improvement of conditions generally over the country.

The high freight rates on livestock and the manufactured products from packing-houses has been an incentive for the promotion and building of a great many plants throughout the country, particularly in southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Virginias. We have had more than an average of this kind of work, receiving from one to three new accounts each month.

We believe the average packer has more confidence in the future than he "lets on," as we are getting orders from old-established firms that have been in the business from 25 to 40 years. Besides, they have other plans for the betterment of their plants which show their confidence in the future.

Reviewing the past eight or ten months, we are satisfied that confidence is fast being re-established, and we will soon look on the past depression as an incident, like many other disagreeable things we have passed through.

Very truly,
WILLIAM G. MORRISON.

Dayton, Ohio.

The foregoing letter depicts conditions more especially in the Middle West, but the same reports come from other sections of the country. Some hold that the turn has come because there is a new faith in the administration at Washington. One man says: "As Mr. Harding would run his newspaper, as Mr. Mellon would run his great aluminum plants and other factories, and as Mr. Dawes runs his gas works and other utilities, so the government is now being run. It is a situation like this that is putting faith into business."

Another eastern machinery concern from whom reports have come in a recent report states that the sales for 1921 exceeded the sales for the corresponding months of 1920 by margins ranging from 34 to 242 per cent. There was but a short slump in sales to

the packing industry, because a great many packers have been putting their sausage departments in more efficient condition. The oil and grease business seems to want machinery. The reports show that the prevailing impression is that the turning point has been passed and that substantial prosperity is ahead.

Packers' Foreign Trade Is Heavy.

Foreign trade is heavy in meat products, especially lard. The increase in lard exports began in June. For July they reached 84,000,000 pounds. For the first week in September they were about 20,000,000 pounds. Some packers are now working their lard refineries to the maximum capacity to fill orders, and find it difficult to get packages in sufficient quantities.

Meat products, after a period of decreasing exports from January to May, took a sharp upturn in June which has continued. Exports for July were twice the normal pre-war exports for that month. Cured pork, which remained at 60,000,000 pounds a month from February to June, rose to 86,000,000 pounds in July.

A leading authority, Professor H. G. Moulton of the University of Chicago, stated last week that in general there are not merely signs of improvement but actual improvements. In the first place, he pointed out, there is more building now than at any time since the war. In the second place, there is a continued improvement in the demand for all kinds of goods on the part of retailers throughout the country. This demand is a case of replenishment of stocks that have been reduced gradually during the past year or so.

A Program for Prosperity.

In putting things on a prosperous basis a program is needed by the country at large. A New York financial writer has made the following summary of fourteen points for such a program:

- (1) The correction of the present maladjustment of prices.
- (2) The return of confidence in prices and the abandonment of hand-to-mouth buying.
- (3) The further thawing of frozen credits.
- (4) The restoration of the farmers' buying power.
- (5) The relief of business from obsolete taxes.
- (6) The settlement of the tariff question.
- (7) The reduction of public expenditures and greater efficiency in government.

- (8) The rehabilitation of the railways.
- (9) The deflation of rents.

(10) The re-establishment of some definite relationship between price levels and wage levels.

- (11) The reduction of unemployment.

(12) The stabilization of foreign exchange.

- (13) The recuperation of Europe.

- (14) The revival of foreign trade.

Not all of these points are of equal importance. Several of them are bound up together. Perhaps the most important are numbers 1, 8 and 13. The first can come only when agricultural prices have risen roughly to the level of other groups, or the prices of these groups have fallen considerably below present levels.

The railroad situation will undoubtedly soon be improved. Rates will have to be reduced, but other factors are favorable, and with increased traffic as business picks up the operating ratio will increase rapidly. The recent report on railroad earnings issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows the effect of the average 12½ per cent decrease in wages. The July returns on net operating income for 192 class 1 roads operating 227,618 miles was \$68,451,000, compared with a deficit of \$11,452,000 for July, 1920. This represents a return of 4½ to 5 per cent on the tentative valuation fixed by the commission.

Other Signs of Betterment.

There has been a decrease in business failures, according to Bradstreet, and there are considerable imports of gold consigned to New York financial houses and importing and exporting houses. These facts indicate a revival in foreign trade.

A final evidence that, taking everything into consideration, business is reaching a stretch of better sailing, is the financial strength of the country, which is shown by the continued strong investment demand for new high-grade security issues.

LIVESTOCK LOANS BEGIN SOON.

The War Finance Corporation preparations for advancing more than \$100,000,000 in agricultural and livestock credits are about complete. It is expected the corporation will begin to act within a week. To speed up the advances in the agricultural and livestock sections of the south and west executive committees are being formed which in each locality will attend to details of applications, investigations, and determining the value of security offered. Some fifteen of such committees have already been formed.

September 10, 1921.

Recent Court Decisions

The following digest of recent decisions of State and Federal Courts of interest to meat packers has been prepared by Briggs & Schmutz, Attorneys, 105 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. The cases reviewed are those appearing in the National Reporter System, published and copyrighted by the West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Shipment at Owner's Risk. Uniform Bill of Lading Construed.—In Yazoo & M. V. R. Co. et al. vs. Nichols & Co., reported in 41 U. S. Supreme Court Reporter 549, decided June 1, 1921, the U. S. Supreme Court upheld a judgment in favor of the shipper.

In November, 1917, Nichols & Co. delivered to the carrier for transportation 31 bales of cotton which had been loaded into a box car at Alligator, Miss., for shipment to Memphis, Tenn. The cotton had been loaded from the platform of a gin at the blind end of a spur track which leads from the main line at a point near the depot and which was the property of the carrier. The carrier also having an agent at this point.

The carrier issued a bill of lading to cover the cotton which at the time was standing upon this spur track. Before the loaded car had been attached to any train or engine it was destroyed by fire. Suit was brought against the carrier in the courts of Mississippi for the full value of the cotton. Judgment was had for the shipper in the lower court, carried to the Supreme Court of Mississippi and affirmed, then by writ of certiorari to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The carrier set up the defense under the second clause of the last paragraph of section 5 of the uniform bill of lading, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission June 27, 1908, and duly filed and published as part of the railroad's tariff.

The paragraph referred to is as follows: "Property destined to or taken from a station, wharf, or landing at which there is no regularly appointed agent, shall be entirely at risk of owner after unloading from cars or vessels or until loaded into cars or vessels and when received or delivered at private or other sidings, wharves or landings shall be at owner's risk until the cars are attached to and after they are detached from trains."

The U. S. Supreme Court in affirming the judgment held that: at a station where there is a regularly appointed agent it would be obviously unreasonable to place upon the shipper, after bill of lading has issued, the risks attendant upon a loaded car remaining on a public siding because it has not been convenient for the carrier to start it on its journey.

It is clear that the immunity conferred by the last paragraph of section 5 does not apply to loaded cars on the spur here involved.

What Constitutes Delivery and When Completed.—The Supreme Court of the United States, in Michigan Cent. R. Co. vs. Mark Owen & Co., reported in 41 Supreme Court Reporter 554, decided June 1, 1921, upheld a judgment in favor of the shipper and which is of considerable importance to shippers.

This was an action instituted in the Municipal Court of Chicago to recover the loss of 126 baskets of grapes. Judgment was had for the carrier and the shipper appealed to the Appellate Court for the First District of Illinois, who reversed the judgment; affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois (291 Ill. 149, 125 N. E. 767). The carrier set up its defense the first paragraph of section 5 of the bill of lading.

The paragraph referred to is as follows: "Property not removed by the party entitled to receive it within 48 hours, exclusive of legal holidays, after notice of its arrival has been duly sent or given, may be kept in car, depot, or place of delivery of the carrier subject to a reason-

able charge for storage and to carrier's responsibility as warehouseman only, or may be, at the option of the carrier, removed to and stored in a public or licensed warehouse at the cost of the owner and there held at owner's risk without liability on the part of the carrier and subject to a lien for all freight and other lawful charges, including a reasonable charge for storage."

It appears that the consignee accepted the cars containing the grapes, breaking the seals, and started to unload, each of the cars received contained the number of baskets and pounds of grapes received for transportation. The loss, whatever there was, occurred after the acceptance of the cars and their unloading had commenced.

The U. S. Supreme Court in affirming the judgment held that: "the property here was not delivered; access was only given to it that it might be removed, and 48 hours were given for the purpose. Pending that time it was within the custody of the railroad company, the company having the same relation to it that the company acquired by its receipt and had during its transportation. The bill of lading is definite, as we have pointed out, in its provisions and of the time at which responsibility of the company shall be that of warehouseman, and by necessary implication, therefore, until that responsibility attaches, that of carrier exists."

Injury to Horse in Transit.—The St. Louis Court of Appeals, Missouri, in Ray v. Wabash Ry. Co., decided June 21st, 1921, reported in 232 S. W. 268, affirmed a judgment in favor of the shipper.

The shipper on October 19, 1915, shipped a horse from Kansas City, Mo., to Holiday, Mo., an attendant accompanying the horse. In the car and while in transit the attendant placed a lantern to light the car. The lantern was suspended from a hook and while the car was in motion, through the carelessness of the carrier the car was given a violent jolt which knocked the lantern from the hook and set fire to the car and the bedding or straw wherein the horse stood, seriously injuring the animal.

The upper court in affirming the judgment held: that the carrier ought to have anticipated that a sudden and unusual jolting of the car might not only cause injury to the animals therein, but also might cause a fire to start from the lights which it knew or should have known were within the car.

Cattle Delayed in Transit.—In Bland et al. v. Chicago & Alton R. Co., reported in 232 S. W. Reporter 232, decided April 5, 1921, the St. Louis Court of Appeals, Missouri, reversed a judgment in favor of the shipper.

The above case covered a shipment of cattle from Laddonia, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., November 5, 1916, intended for the market at Chicago, November 6, 1916. The shipper claimed that by unreasonable delay in transit his stock did not arrive at destination in time for the morning market and had to be sold in the afternoon of November 6, 1916, when the market was practically closed, thereby causing him a loss on account of a decline in market, also excessive shrinkage on his cattle. Judgment was for shipper and carrier appealed.

The higher court in reversing the judgment held: that this shipment being an interstate shipment, was governed by the federal laws, and that state statutes as to *prima facie* proof of negligent delay did not apply. It was incumbent upon the shipper to prove that the delay was negligent and that he suffered loss through such negligence.

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Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

RATES ON LARD SUBSTITUTES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has reopened the so-called packers' peddler car case, decision on which favorable to packers was reported in the August 6 issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. The reopening is at the request of packers for the purpose of holding hearings on the matter of the elimination of lard substitutes from the mixed carload rule when cars are loaded with shipments of meat products. The commission decided lard substitutes could not be included in the minimum charge in mixed cars. Packers contend they should be so included. Hearing is set for September 9, at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, before Examiner Bartel.

PACKERS WIN BONE RATE CASE.

Word has been received from Washington that a tentative report has been made on Docket No. 121761, relating to rates on frozen fresh green beef bones, a case in which a large number of packers are interested.

The tentative report finds that the rates on frozen fresh green beef bones from South St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Chicago, East St. Louis and New York to Camden, N. J., have been in excess of those legally applicable, and reparation is awarded. It also finds the present fourth class rates and rating on the same product, in carloads, from East St. Louis, Chicago and other western points and New York unreasonable to the extend that it exceeded and exceeds rates and rating on packinghouse products. Reasonable rates for the future are prescribed and reparation awarded.

ASK LOWER EXPORT RATES.

The Institute of American Meat Packers in a letter to Mr. R. N. Collyer, chairman of the Eastern Trunk Line Association committee, has petitioned the committee for an immediate and substantial reduction in the rates applicable to meat products for export. It was pointed out that a foreign trade outlet must be kept open in order to increase livestock production and this can best be done through assistance to the packing industry.

In response the railroads have practically agreed to a hearing on September 14 at New York before the railroad traffic executive committee, which holds a meeting September 15. This gives a chance for quick action in the matter.

U. S. INSURANCE CERTIFICATES O. K.

The recent decision in the English case of Wilson & Company vs. the Belgian Grain & Produce Co., Court of Appeals (King's Bench Division, Law Reports K. B. 1920, p. 2) seems to rule against certificates of marine insurance which it has been customary for export packers to attach to their drafts on English buyers.

Mr. Robert Mair, vice-chairman, committee on foreign relations and trade of the Institute of American Meat Packers, points out that as a matter of fact this is not true, for the judge went on to say: "It must be borne in mind that in dealing with certificates of insurance I am not referring to American certificates of insurance, which stand on a different footing and are equivalent to policies, being accepted in this country as policies."

CONFUSION IN AUSTRALIAN MEAT TRADE

By-Product Values Low and Plants Running Intermittently

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Aug. 10, 1921.

The anxiety in the Australian meat trade incidental to the change over from imperial to local control has not been removed. Nor has the confusion brought about by the new conditions and the collapse of the London meat market.

The local packers are so much at sea with the new conditions that they are not making any mistake about the prices they are offering for stock. The amounts in North Queensland, where the great bulk of the cattle are obtained, run to as low as 15s and 17s 6d per 100 lbs. for cattle on the hoof. These rates are actually lower than any pre-war rates within the last two decades at any rate. The cause is not wholly the low market for meat in England but the utter demoralization of the market for by-products and the impossibility of shifting them.

How much this latter aspect affects the situation was proved a few weeks ago when the hide market showed a little firmness; purchasers were operating for a certain number of hides. At once there was a reaction in the cattle market; the buyers for exporters at once increased their rates for cattle. But the improvement was only temporary; the market for hides dropped back again and consequently the price for meat on the hoof suffered a decline.

The meat export trade in Australia is certainly very sick. But all the authorities unite in believing that the ailment is only temporary—that the market will become firm as soon as Europe is in better condition and the exchange difficulty ceases to trouble. The local difficulty is that the low market for meat is accompanied by high costs of slaughter and transport. The works find themselves unable to adjust the former; the wages are ruled by the arbitration court, which fixes the amounts that must be paid the men.

Transportation Costs High.

An effort has been made to persuade the shipping companies to reduce the cost of transporting meat. The companies in their turn have to face higher costs and so are not willing to co-operate with the meat companies. The cost is now 1.85d per lb. It has been represented by the meat companies that if the cost was reduced to 1d, which would still be 25 per cent above pre-war rates, at least 30,000 tons of meat would be exported. It is possible that some reduction will be made, but whether it will be enough to satisfy the companies is another matter. The difficulty from the shipping men's point of view is that there is little freight out to Australia, so that costs must be made up on cargoes sent homeward.

The disorganized state of the industry has led to intermittent operations at the plants. Instead of running on in an uninterrupted season, the plants have been opening, running for a few weeks, and closing again. This applies to the establishments handling sheep and lambs as well as the cattle works in Queensland. During the season the export of mutton ran to 1,423,000 carcasses, but actually a much smaller number were slaughtered, the others being carry-over from the previous season. Another half a million carcasses had to be withdrawn from the carry-

over to make up the shortage of mutton for local consumption during the previous dry weather. It is estimated that probably not more than three-quarters of a million carcasses were treated during the season, as compared with nearly five and a half million carcasses in the 1919-20 season.

As to the future, expert opinion is that the meat trade depression is likely to last for some months longer and that prices may go still lower, especially for lamb, which has not been affected to the same extent as other meat prices. One reason for this is the industrial depression in Great Britain, following the protracted strikes there, while the home-killed meat is likely to be lower in prices in that country.

Season Has Been Satisfactory.

In Australia the position of the stockowners is satisfactory so far as the season is concerned, though they have plenty of troubles from taxation and high rents. The weather everywhere has been most satisfactory; in some parts the unusual complaint in Australia of too much rain has been heard of late. It will not be difficult to carry stock over without risk of loss, and the seasonal conditions are likely to assist in heavy lambings and calvings.

Meat and Livestock Situation in August

Peculiar conditions existing in the meat trade in August as a result of excessive marketing of cattle are touched upon in the monthly review of the meat and livestock situation issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers through its Bureau of Public Relations. The statement says:

One striking feature of the meat situation during August was the steady decline in the wholesale price of dressed beef. An excessive supply of grass-fed cattle developed during the latter part of the month, with the consequence that the supply of the corresponding class of beef was considerably in excess of the demand. As a result both cattle prices and beef prices declined. In fact, during the third and fourth weeks of August, in Eastern markets, the packers could not clear their branch house coolers of the dressed beef on hand even at the reduced prices. The average wholesale price of carcass beef throughout the East dropped to the lowest level reached in the last five years. Fancy beef from choice corn-fed cattle, however, showed no such decline.

The situation in the cattle and beef markets at one time reached such an acute stage that the live stock exchanges cautioned their shippers against flooding the live stock markets with burdensome supplies. Moderate receipts during the last few days of the month brought about a slightly better tone.

Many consumers, both in the East and in the West, have turned to the forequarter cuts. Some beef experts attribute this to the season of the year and to the demand from the harvest fields. Others venture the opinion that the public has at last discovered the economy and palatability of forequarter meats.

The market for hides and fats has remained practically unchanged. The demand has been only fair.

Lamb and Mutton.

There was a good trade in dressed lamb and mutton until the last week of the month when an over-supply, exceeding trade requirements, caused some congestion and lower prices for lamb, both alive

The co-operative movement in packing plants is making great headway in Victoria, where three factories are being erected at Bendigo, Donald and Ballarat. The first will have a capacity for 3,000 lambs per day, with storage for 70,000 carcasses; the second for 2,500 per day and storage for 90,000, and the third will be able to kill 2,000 per day and store 60,000. These will all be ready next spring and should greatly increase the exportable surplus of lamb and mutton. The closely settled state of Victoria is therefore following closely on the lines of New Zealand, where most of the plants are run on a co-operative basis. A plant is also proposed to be erected at Euroa.

In western Australia, which is also showing some vitality in the meat business—it had not hitherto made any progress therein—the works at Carnarvon will be ready next season to freeze 500 sheep per day, with storage for 30,000 carcasses. The canning department will be able to treat 1,000 sheep per day. A plant is also under way at Fremantle, the port of the capital, to slaughter 2,000 sheep and 100 cattle per day. It is hoped that the plants will be able to start freezing in the spring.

Commotion in New Zealand.

Some commotion has been created in New Zealand by the action of the United States consul general in forwarding to the dominion government a protest from Washington against the refusal to issue a meat export license to Armour's, Ltd. The

(Continued from page 36.)

Pork and Swine.

There was a very large export trade in lard during August. The trade during that month was the largest for any month this year and also the largest during any August for a considerable period. Lard stocks at Chicago decreased by approximately 34,500,000 pounds during the month—the largest August decrease which provision experts are able to recall. Fat backs were in good demand for export and bellies, the bacon cut, were sought in fair volume.

The export trade with Continental Europe showed more strength than that with the United Kingdom. The English demand for both meats and lard slackened considerably.

At one time in August lard declined substantially but rallied again. However, despite the vigorous export trade lard was selling a little lower at the end of the month than at the beginning.

In the domestic trade smoked meats were slightly lower at wholesale than they were at the beginning of August. Hams and shoulders declined more than bacon, but standard breakfast bacon is still selling considerably lower than hams of the same grade.

Light pork loins, whence come small chops, are scarce and show little change in price. Heavy loins are lower, with the result that the spread in price between light and heavy loins has widened. On the whole, the fresh pork trade has been rather slow, partly on account of the hot weather in the East.

Dry salt meats are relatively cheap, having declined somewhat during the month but the stocks of these meats, it is said, are only moderate for this season of the year and the cotton picking season with the stimulating effect it usually exerts on the demand for dry salt meats is in prospect.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago during August were approximately 17 per cent. larger than receipts during August, 1920. The price of live hogs declined during the month.

September 10, 1921.

TRADE GLEANINGS

W. J. Strippling will erect a packing plant at Macon, Ga.

McNeill Brothers are opening a slaughterhouse in Annawan, Ill.

The Industrial Chemical and Fertilizer Company has been incorporated at Brunswick, Ga.

Swift & Company plan to rebuild their branch at Sedalia, Mo., which was recently destroyed by fire.

The Thorne and McCann Tannery, at San Francisco, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals \$10,000.

Zarazen Brothers Packing Company, Dallas, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

The Means Packing Company has been organized at Kansas City, Mo., by B. J. Means and his sons, C. W. and George C. Means.

The Taylor Packing Company will build a \$100,000 packing plant at Pleasantville, N. Y. Construction will begin about September 15.

The Fried and Reinemann Packing Company has purchased the property of the Independent Brewing Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pleasant Valley Packing Company has been incorporated at Pleasant Valley, Md., with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are A. Daniel Leister and J. Elmer Myers.

The Maryland and Jersey Packing Company has been incorporated at Baltimore, Md., with a capital of \$300,000. The incorporators are Frank R. Hansell and George H. B. Martin.

The United Fertilizer and Lime Company, Inc., of Syracuse, N. Y., plans to build a fertilizer mixing unit as a central plant for northern New York, to be located at or near Malone, N. Y.

F. L. Washburn has severed his connection with the Western Meat Company, at San Francisco, Cal., and has acquired an interest in the livestock and meat packing business of Charles S. Hardy, at San Diego.

The French Quality Toilet Soap Manufacturing Company has been incorporated in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, with a capital of \$40,000. The incorporators are G. R. Hall, C. Steiner and M. L. Gilman.

Mortimer Schussler has bought the property of the Crescent Packing Company, at Indianapolis, Ind., and will build a slaughterhouse and packing plant on the land. The plant will represent an investment of approximately \$40,000.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company reports for the year ended June 30, income after operating charges and Federal taxes of \$1,912,207, against \$9,093,130 in the previous year and a deficit after preferred and common cash dividends of \$9,122,199, compared with a surplus of \$1,024,829 in 1920.

The Valley Packing & Provision Co. has been established at Sharon, Pa., and will shortly begin operations in its new plant. Curing and fresh sausage manufacture will be the principal operations. E. Oppenheimer is president and W. P. Fornos is secretary and treasurer of the company. Both are experienced packinghouse men and live wires.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meat and meat products for the month of July, 1921, at the port of New York, according to official reports just received, were as follows:

FRESH BEEF AND VEAL.—Canada, 402,741 lbs.; total, 402,741 lbs.

FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON.—Canada, 21,719 lbs.; total, 21,719 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Canada, 500 lbs.; total, 500 lbs.

CORNED BEEF.—Italy, 24 lbs.; Argentina, 60 lbs.; total, 84 lbs.

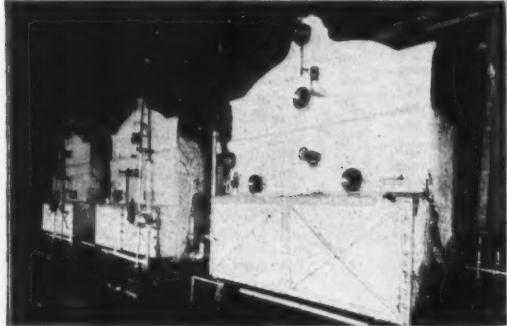
BACON AND HAMS.—Azores, 19 lbs.; France, 1,368 lbs.; Greece, 200 lbs.; Italy, 143 lbs.; Spain, 462 lbs.; England, 1,309 lbs.; Hong Kong, 528 lbs.; total, 4,029 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—England, 632 lbs.; Canada, 206,350 lbs.; Argentine, 173,392 lbs.; Chile, 125,880 lbs.; China, 96,253 lbs.; British India, 2,000 lbs.; Australia, 6,720 lbs.; New Zealand, 32,816 lbs.; Egypt, 2,646 lbs.; Hedjaz, 4,925 lbs.; total, 652,217 lbs.

TALLOW.—Argentine, 20,534 lbs.; total, 20,534 lbs.

PROPOSALS

Proposals for Flour, Cereal Products, Canned Goods, Dried Fruit, etc. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 19, 1921. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 3940 South Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill." will be received until 10 o'clock a. m. (standard time) of September 30, 1921, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with beans, canned goods, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, flour, hominy, rolled oats, etc., for use during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C. or the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Calif. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. CHAS. H. BURKE, Commissioner.



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in foreign countries should remember that remittances for subscriptions must take account of the difference in exchange, and must in every case represent \$5.00 in United States money. Compliance with this requirement will save unnecessary correspondence.

Washington Representation

Now that the Haugen bill has become a law, packers all over the country are being besieged by those anxious to be chosen to represent them in Washington in connection with the enforcement of this law. All of this is upon the theory that much litigation will be involved in the enforcement of the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

At the recent convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers the Secretary of Agriculture made it clear that there would be "no arbitrary or offensive exercise of power," and "no interference with the free operation of legitimate business nor imposition of burdensome and unnecessary rules and regulations." He also indicated his intention to counsel freely with all interested parties in setting up the administrative machinery and making the necessary rules.

Obviously such conferences can best be handled through the medium of an organization representing a particular group within the industry. The National Live-

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

23

stock Exchange for the commission men; the National Livestock Traders Exchange for traders and order buyers; and the Institute of American Meat Packers for the meat packers, would seem to be such mediums.

Before employing any special Washington representatives, packers who are not already affiliated with the Institute might well investigate the splendid machinery already available to the members of that organization. A capable Washington representative is included on the staff, and members are kept informed on all matters of interest to them. Moreover, individual concerns are privileged to make use of these facilities in solving their own problems.

Care should be exercised in selecting a Washington representative lest he be perhaps without standing among the various bureaus. All too often such men have left the government service under more or less unhappy circumstances and their employment might prove to be against the interests of their clients. Organized effort is the key to the situation, and the better the organization the better the results obtained.

Agricultural Legislation

Congress during its recent session passed more agricultural legislation than has been passed in any one previous session. Of course the beneficial results from the various agricultural acts are yet to be proved, but it is worth while noting the collective significance of these seven bills, all of them of outstanding importance, which have been signed by President Harding.

They are as follows: (1) The packer and stockyards measure (Haugen bill); (2) the regulation of grain exchanges and future trading in grain (Capper-Tincher bill); (3) the extension of the War Finance Corporation's powers to lend money to facilitate exportation of agricultural products; (4) increasing the rate of interest on federal farm loan bonds from 5 to 5½ per cent; (5) increasing by \$25,000,000 the working capital of the federal farm loan system; (6) limiting immigration to 2 per cent of the foreign-born residents in this country as recorded in the 1920 census; (7) the emergency tariff bill.

Secretary Wallace has said that the packer bill and that regulating grain exchanges will be carried out in a constructive way. By stimulating agricultural exports the return of business prosperity may be hastened. The bills regarding the federal farm loan system may aid the recovery of agriculture. Limitation of immigration might help solve our labor

problem. The price increases expected on account of the emergency tariff have not yet come and matters may have been bettered by its passing. Time will tell in all these particulars.

The Nutrition Campaign

Meat has always held the central place in the diet, yet at the present time there is a wave of writing and talking as if many human ills were due to its use. How serious this is was told at the recent packers' convention by Dr. W. D. Richardson, chairman of the Institute's new Committee on Nutrition. It is the function of this committee to correct misleading statements regarding meat and its products appearing in magazine and newspaper articles.

That there has been no decline of meat as an important part of the diet has been due to the instinct or taste of the race in times past. Were it not for that fact the attacks made by cereal, by dietary radicals, fanatics and faddists, there would have resulted greatly curtailed consumption of meat products.

The Committee on Nutrition is made up of experts, physicians, chemists, dietitians, animal husbandry and domestic science experts. To work with this committee are three subcommittees on research, corrective education and constructive education, and its activities are already very wide and are bringing good results.

The meat industry, according to Dr. Richardson, remained silent long enough, but will from now on take "an active part in the dietary discussions now engaging the American public, not with a view of disparaging other food products, but in order to secure full recognition for meat and meat products in the dietary."

This will be done through use of the material being brought together as a result of investigations in research laboratories showing the value of meat in the diet. Much of this material will now be made available to the general consuming public.

In this way some of the ridiculous ideas about the harmful effects of meat are being exploded. It is the work of the subcommittee on corrective education to correct all statements that meat causes, for example, gout, kidney disease, cancer, auto-intoxication and high blood pressure, and in general to develop an intelligent understanding of specific cases where the effect of meats is not understood.

This is only another illustration of the value of Institute work and further proof of the permanent and wide usefulness of such a modern trade organization.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Hardling, general superintendent Arnoor & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc., Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

HANDLING OF BEEF CASINGS.

A letter has been received by The National Provisioner from a subscriber in South America, requesting full information regarding the manufacture and handling of beef casings. In reply the Committee on Packinghouse Practice gives a detailed exposition of the manufacture of beef casings, together with specifications and special methods of handling the various classes of casings.

The reply of the committee in full follows:

After separation of the intestinal organ from the viscera, the regular casing should be run off with the aid of a sharp knife, beginning at the small or stomach end of the set. After the full set is run off, strip, wash and put through the fattening machine to remove small particles of fat, and then put in a small tub of water to wash off any loose fat, the water being about 85° F. They should then be transferred to a turning vat containing water and turned, tied in loops at the center and sent to the slimming machine. The casings should be put through the slimming machine in bunches containing 5 to 6 sets, held by a looped string fastened in the middle and put through the machine about three times so as to remove all slime.

After being cleaned of slime the casings should be placed in a large tub of water

and then taken out and blown for size and to expose holes. Stumps should be kept separately and not included in the regular selection. After being blown, put casings into ice water to remove all trace of animal heat, which is very important to properly cure casings of any kind. The casings should then be separated into export and domestic grades, measured and put in sets containing 108 to 110 ft. green, so that after being salted and stored, each set will measure at least 100 ft., and not more than 5 pieces to each set. Pack in bulk salt for 24 hours, then shake, resalt and pack in tierces. After heading up tierces, fill with salt pickle of 100 degrees strength and transfer to storage.

Handling Beef Middle Gut.

The beef middle gut after being separated from the bung should be flushed thoroughly with lukewarm water. In flushing, be very careful not to use too much water, as this has a tendency to burst the gut. After flushing remove the fat with a sharp knife and cut off the thick or fat end about 8 to 12 in. from the end. The

selected narrow to medium, running less than 1½ in. in diameter, and wide, running 1¾ in. and over in width.

Narrow to medium export beef round guts should measure under 1½ in. in width and should average not more than five pieces and five holes to the set; the fewer holes the better. These casings should be packed 108 to 110 ft. green, so that they will come out of cure measuring at least 100 ft. After packing in rough salt, and resalting, pack 225 sets to a tierce. Fill with salt pickle of 100 degrees strength and put in cold storage. When sets have been in rough salt for only 24 hours it will be necessary to put them under a press to squeeze out the moisture in order to pack the proper number of sets in the tierces.

Wide export beef round guts should measure 1½ in. and over in width and should average not more than five pieces and five holes to the set; the fewer the holes the better. These casings should be packed 108 to 110 ft. green, so that they will come out of cure measuring at least 100 ft. After packing in rough salt and resalting, pack 140 or 150 sets to a tierce, filling with salt pickle of 100 degrees strength and put in cold storage. When bundles have been put in rough salt for only 24 hours it will be necessary to put them under a press to squeeze out the moisture in order to pack the proper number of sets in the tierces.

Domestic Rounds and Guts.

Domestic beef rounds must be prime quality, good color and properly cleaned, slimed and salted and closely fatted and reasonably free from holes. These casings usually contain too many holes, warts and knots to be used in a sausage factory where there is government inspection, on which account they should be kept separately and sent to factories where there is no inspection. They should be packed in rough salt for 24 hours and then shaken and resalted and packed 125, 140 or 180 sets per tierce, each set to measure 108 to 110 ft. green so that they will measure at least 100 ft. after coming out of cure; tierce to be filled with salt pickle of 100 degrees strength and then transferred to cold storage. There should be on the average not more than five pieces nor more than five holes per set; the fewer holes the better. Pieces of gut containing large green warts, or too profusely covered with small black warts, should be cut out and tanked.

Beef middle guts must be of prime quality, good color and odor, properly cleaned, slimed and salted, closely fatted and practically free from holes and scores. No piece should be less than 3 ft. in length and there shall not be more than two such pieces in any one set. Thick or fat ends must be cut off about 8 to 12 in. from the end. Sets must be measured 61 to 62 ft. green so that after being salted and kept in storage for some time they will measure at least 57 ft. per set. There shall be on the average not more than five pieces to the set and not more than five large holes or more than ten small holes in every ten sets of middles taken for inspection. The fewer the holes the better. Beef middle guts are to be assorted when necessary into three selections according to requirements of sales, as follows:

Regulars.—Which means the run of the house, packed 110 sets per tierce.

(Continued on page 37.)

Handling Casing Slime

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "The Handling of Casing Slime." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

beef middle gut is then put through the fattening machine to remove all remaining small particles of fat and put in a small tub of water, about 85° F. to wash off the loose fat. It should then be examined very carefully and all manure spots and stains, which are very objectionable, removed and then transferred to a turning vat containing water, and turned. The casings are then tied in loops at the center and sent to the sliming machine. They should be put through the sliming machine in bunches containing 5 to 6 sets held by a looped string fastened in the middle and put through the machine two times so as to remove all slime.

After being cleaned of slime the casings should be placed in a large tub of water, taken out and blown for size and to expose holes. Stumps should be kept separately and not included in the regular selection. After being blown, put casings into ice water to remove all trace of animal heat, which is very important to properly cure casings of any kind. The casings should then be measured, graded and put in sets containing 61 to 62 ft. green, or 57 ft. when cured, and not more than 5 pieces to each set. Pack in bulk salt for 24 hours then shake, resalt and pack in tierce, fill with salt pickle of 100 degrees strength and transfer to storage.

Beef Export Guts.

Export beef round guts must be of prime quality, good color and odor, properly cleaned, slimed, salted, extra closely fatted, reasonably free from holes and absolutely free from knots and warts, and are manufactured in two grades, viz.: se-

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Meats Quiet—Lard Higher—More Active Prices Influenced by Oil—Hog Movement Moderate—Stocks Decreasing.

Two rather important factors have come into the provision market, particularly the lard market, during the past week. The one which had the most definite influence on lard was the great excitement and strength in the oil market at New York, and the rapid advance in that commodity as the result of the conditions in the cottonseed crop. The excitement in cotton has to a certain extent extended itself to oil, and with the possibility of a decrease of at least a million barrels in the crush of oil this year, or approximately 400,000,000 lbs. the question of replacement of this fat shortage by other fats is a condition which will have an important bearing on all edible fats this year.

The other important factor was the September first statement of product stocks. This showed an important decrease not only in lard compared with last month, but also in meats, with the present stocks of both considerably less than last year. The statement of the stocks of products at the six principal western points shows the important decreases, and this reduction has been in connection with a fairly steady volume of packing. The comparative details of the stock statement follow:

	Sept. 1, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921.	Sept. 1, 1920.
Mess pork, bbls...	1,116	2,259	21,315
Other pork, bbls...	44,386	46,747	64,372
P. S. lard, lbs...	78,450,930	115,887,405	85,924,846
Other lard, lbs...	13,420,000	16,800,173	10,110,116
S. P. hams, lbs...	48,156,549	58,198,263	69,582,658
S.P. skid hams, lbs...	36,225,420	28,045,264	29,235,653
S. P. picnies, lbs...	29,678,864	28,725,483	21,970,590
S. P. bellies, lbs...	29,594,973	35,165,117	26,892,511
S.P. shoulders, lbs...	561,758	586,830	346,782
D. S. shoulders, lbs...	1,898,280	2,383,702	4,223,763
Short rib sides, lbs...	10,467,212	16,653,307	13,362,342
Ex. sh. rib sides, lbs...	1,878,486	1,851,750	1,954,930
Sh. clear sides, lbs...	2,109,017	986,172	4,379,085
Ex. sh. cl. sides, lbs...	5,757,476	9,255,299	9,832,556
D. S. bellies, lbs...	64,221,699	71,572,250	51,739,844
Short fat backs, lbs...	10,650,959	18,583,396	15,487,780
Other meats, lbs...	28,790,878	42,001,123	67,535,950
Total meats, lbs...	254,991,571	304,898,226	313,544,460

A rather interesting sidelight on the oil and fat situation is the export movement of dairy products. The figures for July show total exports of butter of 531,000 lbs. against 576,000 last year, oleomargarine 125,000 lbs. against 380,000 lbs., condensed milk 5,726,000 lbs. against 21,823,000 lbs. last year. Of evaporated milk there was an increase of 6,000,000 lbs. This decrease in export of butter fats of course means that much addition to the supply available here.

The Bureau of Markets reports on animal slaughter during July and the seven months ended July 31, continued to show about the same movement as earlier in the season. The slaughter of swine however is increasing and the slaughter of sheep is not gaining as fast as earlier in the season. The comparative figures for the month and seven months follow:

	1921.	1920.
Cattle, July	570,028	661,172
Calves, July	342,046	342,705
Sheep, July	1,059,902	1,048,428
Hogs, July	2,820,600	2,643,772
Cattle, 7 months	4,216,755	4,728,018
Calves, 7 months	2,322,226	2,503,108
Sheep, 7 months	7,303,080	5,821,351
Hogs, 7 months	23,909,589	24,048,563

The question of the supply of hogs for the balance of the year is a matter of prime importance. The report of Clement-Curtis & Co., which has just been issued, has taken up this question in a fairly comprehensive way, and their figures show a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of hogs compared with last year. They say "the recent Government compilation of meat animals on the farms permits of a conversion of this percentage into actual numbers, there being 66,717,000 as against 70,975,000 on September 1st last year. The late summer and early fall months always show the highest hog population. The Government figures have been revised to the Census returns of farm animals January 1, 1920, which enumeration shows that the Agricultural Bureau's estimate has been 11,000,000 too large for the same time."

The exports of provisions have continued on quite a good scale and these shipments are disposing of a rather important amount of product in addition to the domestic distribution. There seems to be

no evidence of any decrease in the domestic consumption per capita and this naturally means that the moderate packing returns particularly as applied to the slaughter of cattle as well as the position of hogs and the smaller number, would seem to indicate the probability of a rather rapidly decreasing stock of product to be reported in all packing establishments by the Bureau of Markets. Although the price of feedstuffs is low the fact that the total production of feedstuffs is so greatly short of last year is a feature which may have a considerable bearing later in the season, in the cost of livestock, as well as the movement to market. In connection with this, the statement of the National City Bank on the livestock situation is of interest.

The statement says, "The livestock markets had a good recovery in July, but lost nearly all of it in August. An undesirable feature of the situation is the light movement of feeders and stock cattle from the central markets to the farms. There is a great amount of feed of all kinds in the Western country, and for this reason the movement of young and unfinished cattle to the slaughter pens is to be regretted. The \$50,000,000 cattle fund was subscribed by bankers to take care of this situation, and is being put to this use. Already reports are coming to the effect that the market for cows and young stock is being supported and stabilized. The loosening up of the credit situation which has resulted from the large wheat movement has put many farmers in position to buy feeders, and the decline of prices for both feeders and corn puts the business of fattening cattle on a sounder basis than it has been for several years."

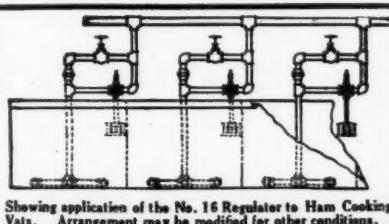
PORK—The market is quiet with demand limited, and the undertone barely steady, owing to the heaviness in the West. At New York mess was quoted at \$25.50@26, family \$30@34, and short clears at \$23@27. At Chicago mess was quoted at \$17.50 nominal.

LARD—Demand was less active, domestic and export, and owing to the pressure on the Western market, prices were easier. Prime Western was quoted at \$12.50@12.60, Middle West \$12.00@12.10,

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New York City \$11.75, refined to the continent 14c per lb., South American 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ and Brazil kegs 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. Compound lard at New York was quoted at 11@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Chicago; regular lard, in round lots was quoted at September prices, loose lard 50c under October, and leaf lard 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb.

BEEF.—Demand was quiet. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@14, packet \$13@14, family \$15@16, and extra India mess \$19@20.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MEAT PRODUCTION BY STATES.

Federal census figures for the meat packing industry covering the calendar year 1919 were published in summary form in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER some months ago.

The U. S. Census Bureau has just made public the census figures showing slaughters by states, and output by states of beef, veal, mutton, pork, sausage, lard, lides and sheep pelts.

These comparisons are for 1919, compared to the calendar years of 1914 and 1909. They are as follows:

Animals Slaughtered.

	1919 Cost.	1914. Number.	1909. Number.
BEEVES, total			
Cal.	\$1,055,739,466	10,818,511	7,149,042
Colo.	39,576,429	395,524	315,762
Ill.	12,986,062	145,694	62,735
Ind.	202,428,222	2,887,414	1,864,982
Iowa	22,844,736	271,004	200,180
Kan.	41,943,020	437,065	219,359
Mass.	135,490,811	1,479,805	960,188
Mich.	6,652,036	60,975	62,055
Minn.	23,511,100	299,362	166,033
Neb.	61,944,149	67,237	53,356
Neb.	102,233,077	1,006,654	491,632
N. J.	18,413,023	110,966	37,903
N. Y.	99,271,131	661,518	636,339
Ohio	35,531,201	410,890	269,719
Tex.	39,926,332	550,550	554,479
Wash.	12,672,900	132,213	85,774
Wis.	10,601,873	123,316	70,900
All other states	66,626,102	868,086	523,243
CALVES, total			
Cal.	\$6,449,234	4,395,675	2,019,004
Colo.	2,110,967	86,980	31,834
Ill.	17,310,534	839,604	439,616
Ind.	1,427,568	65,557	61,500
Kan.	9,444,961	86,971	130,102
Md.	1,395,040	90,500	26,278
Mass.	3,160,196	241,394	123,692
Mich.	1,876,206	74,242	24,505
Minn.	5,655,226	288,623	79,589
Mo.	3,827,762	167,753	45,213
Neb.	3,386,478	131,896	23,914
N. J.	2,622,156	101,975	68,492
N. Y.	14,248,013	572,055	378,197
Ohio	5,579,593	249,487	141,358
Penn.	4,198,823	164,415	115,446
Tex.	8,815,216	353,417	145,391
Wis.	4,994,617	293,248	101,936
All other states	6,497,806	313,628	89,900
SHEEP AND LAMBS, total			
Cal.	\$ 140,755,985	13,497,300	15,943,743
Colo.	12,178,275	1,198,079	1,427,250
Ill.	49,135,526	4,658,564	4,882,941
Iowa	7,827,752	620,224	509,119
Kan.	12,500,439	1,200,980	1,189,114
Mass.	1,979,333	237,146	270,835
Mich.	2,010,375	193,345	125,537
Minn.	8,373,496	208,944	198,665
Mo.	8,337,496	742,156	776,751
Neb.	17,430,576	1,575,954	1,797,072
N. J.	4,958,662	425,059	426,063
N. Y.	18,881,433	1,480,649	1,999,134
Ohio	2,103,814	258,291	300,337
Penn.	3,186,744	284,397	436,881
Tex.	1,324,325	151,285	284,050
Wash.	2,488,850	237,440	362,854
All other states	4,338,168	478,875	607,700
HOGS, total			
Cal.	\$ 1,757,279,014	44,520,726	34,441,913
Colo.	16,089,841	500,123	400,306
Ill.	40,727,544	3,897,676	256,824
Ind.	4,876,730	9,076,101	7,456,110
Iowa	80,656,285	2,104,208	1,841,811
Kan.	141,345,852	3,302,323	2,394,061
Md.	177,542,104	4,538,052	2,825,764
Mass.	15,069,303	654,438	622,626
Mich.	65,510,104	1,242,449	1,263,233
Minn.	33,244,536	881,039	761,380
Mo.	139,204,440	2,197,152	1,559,491
Neb.	131,744,544	9,962,161	2,095,220
N. J.	34,347,204	1,247,798	1,297,313
N. Y.	54,884,896	1,614,479	1,725,688
Ohio	92,951,318	2,542,304	1,911,608
Penn.	50,592,444	1,663,910	1,573,974
Tex.	21,918,507	696,255	570,182
Wash.	11,133,490	301,429	373,321
All other states	90,194,619	2,541,093	1,847,421

Meats and Products.

Value.	Pounds.	1914.	1909.	Value.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
BEEF, fresh, total							
Cal.	\$8,194,386	4,832,061	881,3	3,658,333	600	4,209,196	606
Ill.	247,315,429	1,364,421	895	1,004,942	830	1,142,020	916
Ind.	18,514,701	101,505	575	91,435	251	119,685	578
Ia.	33,190,488	189,351	603	118,567	501	123,780	502
Kan.	102,543,726	266,203	758	474,292	677	686,615	803
Minn.	15,831,153	109,239	488	76,992	124	57,269	608
Mo.	44,197,067	282,295	654	183,947	055	273,808	501
III.	247,315,429	1,364,421	895	1,004,942	830	1,142,020	916
Ia.	18,514,701	101,505	575	91,435	251	119,685	578
Kan.	102,543,726	266,203	758	474,292	677	686,615	803
Minn.	15,831,153	109,239	488	76,992	124	57,269	608
Mo.	44,197,067	282,295	654	183,947	055	273,808	501
III.	247,315,429	1,364,421	895	1,004,942	830	1,142,020	916
Ia.	18,514,701	101,505	575	91,435	251	119,685	578
Kan.	102,543,726	266,203	758	474,292	677	686,615	803
Minn.	15,831,153	109,239	488	76,992	124	57,269	608
Mo.	44,197,067	282,295	654	183,947	055	273,808	501
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Kan.	102,543,726	266,203	758	474,292	677	686,615	803
Minn.	15,831,153	109,239	488	76,992	124	57,269	608
Mo.	44,197,067	282,295	654	183,947	055	273,808	501
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Kan.	102,543,726	266,203	758	474,292	677	686,615	803
Minn.	15,831,153	109,239	488	76,992	124	57,269	608
Mo.	44,197,067	282,295	654	183,947	055	273,808	501
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Minn.	15,831,153	109,239	488	76,992	124	57,269	608
Mo.	44,197,067	282,295	654	183,947	055	273,808	501
III.	247,315,429	1,364,421	895	1,004,942	830	1,142,020	916
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Ia.	18,514,701	101,505	575	91,435	251	119,685	578
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Minn.	15,831,153	109,239	488	76,992	124	57,269	608
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Ia.	18,514,701	101,505	575	91,435	251	119,685	578
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Mo.	44,197,067	282,295	654	183,947	055	273,808	501
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Ia.	18,514,701	101,505	575	91,435	251	119,685	578
Kan.	102,543,726	266,203	758	474,292	677	686,615	803
Minn.	15,831,153	109,239	488	76,992	124	57,269	608
Mo.	44,197,067	282,295	654	183,947	055	273,808	501
III.	247,315,429	1,364,421	895	1,004,942	830	1,142,020	916
Ia.	18,514,701	101,505	575	91,435	251	119,685	578
Kan.	102,543,726	266,203	758	474,292	677	686,615	803
Minn.	15,831,153	109,239	488	76,992	124	57,269	608
Mo.	44,197,067	282,295	654	183,947	055	273,808	501
III.	247,315,429	1,364,421	895	1,004,942	830	1,142,020	916
Ia.	18,514,701	10					

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There was no special feature to the market the past week, but the undertone was undoubtedly stronger, prices maintaining the recent advances, and fresh offerings light, owing to the upturn in cotton oil. Lard, however, had a heavy undertone, and this made for timidity on the part of buyers. Extra quality tallow are in demand. There is no pressure of South American offerings, and in fact little is heard of outside tallow. Stearine was stronger, while Australian tallow at Liverpool was strong with the fine grade at fifty shillings and the choice grade at 46 shillings. At New York prime city was quoted at 5½c nominal, special loose 6¼c, and edible 7½@8c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 5½@6c, and edible 7½@7½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has shown an advancing tendency, and while some sales have been reported at 11c, there has been a tendency to keep the business under cover. Offerings are not large, and demand has shown a little improvement. Some hesitate, however, at the current levels, as compound lard is at a less favorable competing basis with pure lard. However, there is no pressure to sell. Tallow is holding, and this is having effect. At New York oleo was quoted at 10%@11c, and at Chicago at 10@10½c.

OLEO OIL.—A moderate demand is in evidence, and the market is holding very firmly. At New York extra was quoted at 13½c nominal, while at Chicago extra was 11@11½c.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL.—The only feature in the market is the tendency to hold off on purchasing, on account of the weaker tone in pure lard. Edible at New York was quoted at \$1.18@1.20 per gallon, No. 1 at 62@65c, and No. 2 at 60@61c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market has been holding steady, but demand has not been extraordinary. Pure oil was quoted at 77c per gallon, extra No. 1 at 72c, No. 1 at 67c, while cold pressed was quoted at 87c.

GREASES.—Buyers' and sellers' ideas continue apart, and trade, as a result, is small. Choice white grease is in demand but the off grades are quiet. At New York choice house and yellow are quoted at 4½@4¾c nominal, brown at 4@4¾c, and white at 6¾@8c, depending upon grade. Reports indicate that stocks of low-grade greases are liberal. At Chicago brown is quoted at 3@3½c, house at 3½@4c, yellow 3¾@4c, and choice white at 6½@6¾c, with trade fair.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN AUGUST.

Receipts of livestock at nine leading markets during the month of August, with comparisons, are officially reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	231,797	50,379	581,561	439,733
Kansas City	253,697	56,923	147,014	166,404
Omaha	137,715	12,413	161,897	413,724
St. Louis	92,484	28,393	201,031	80,089
St. Joseph	44,089	7,565	125,614	89,470
Sioux City	55,006	3,373	126,826	22,206
St. Paul	63,468	24,418	107,252	55,532
Denver	20,466	3,147	19,926	86,719
Wichita	19,697	5,722	29,315	2,986
Total, 1921	917,219	192,335	1,500,438	1,356,863
Total, 1920	944,350	208,097	1,335,870	1,468,953

Receipts during the eight months ending August, 1921, with the same period of the previous year for comparison, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,181,581	533,517	5,427,287	2,918,453
Kansas City	1,188,600	200,791	1,063,318	1,170,632
Omaha	880,114	45,531	2,069,412	2,155,204
St. Louis	472,652	11,510	2,190,300	472,511
St. Joseph	304,091	45,632	1,185,408	638,196
Sioux City	386,833	17,427	1,321,311	128,990
St. Paul	310,882	254,287	1,410,261	244,880
Denver	226,490	22,633	255,749	650,292
Wichita	139,421	19,009	360,846	21,800
Total, 1921	5,697,331	1,285,257	15,732,892	7,971,607
Total, 1920	6,406,720	1,345,858	16,000,151	7,379,196

Slaughters at nine leading markets during August, 1921, and 1920, according to official reports, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	147,949	45,982	423,456	343,226
Kansas City	102,623	26,071	108,046	113,365
Omaha	70,331	4,590	122,064	213,658
St. Louis	34,225	15,298	77,310	56,582
St. Joseph	26,107	6,487	105,568	62,160
Sioux City	20,519	2,637	74,548	13,850
St. Paul	20,624	21,717	87,394	35,294
Denver	8,888	1,894	19,240	15,317
Wichita	6,326	2,218	28,537	702
Total, 1921	437,692	126,894	1,046,172	854,163
Total, 1920	458,303	152,255	951,598	721,477

Slaughters at the eight-months period at eight leading centers are reported officially as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,072,107	503,117	4,157,923	2,226,537
Kansas City	613,994	146,058	1,271,439	919,672
Omaha	559,879	21,321	1,570,275	1,175,349
St. Louis	219,475	81,428	901,616	290,028
St. Joseph	182,203	41,823	1,010,177	503,288
Sioux City	185,238	15,453	818,188	103,982
St. Paul	144,656	232,943	1,140,454	135,453
Denver	73,018	13,032	241,247	15,044
Total, 1921	3,058,570	1,065,775	11,111,819	5,469,356
Total, 1920	3,410,391	1,164,110	11,394,356	4,546,631

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Chicago, Sept. 8, 1921.

Blood.

Increased buying power brought about an advance of 15@25c per unit ammonia this week, most sales being around \$2.90 f. o. b. Chicago. An offer of \$2.50 delivered Chicago for high grade unground concentrated was refused.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$2.85@3.00
Crushed and unground	2.60@2.75
Crushed concentrated tankage	2.75@3.00
Unground	2.50@2.75

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

A few buyers are still in the market for tankage reasonably free from foreign materials for prompt and future shipment. However, weakness crept into the market by reason of some of the larger buyers withdrawing their orders; unground selling around 25c per unit ammonia lower.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$3.00@3.25
Unground, 10-11% ammonia	2.75@3.00
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	2.50@2.65

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

No improvement in the demand this week for tankage and blood. Most sellers do not look for a broader outlet for the time being. All price changes tended downward. There is a special buying order for liquid stick, packed in double head tierces and also in tank cars.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.10@2.25
Lower grade ground, 6-9% ammonia	1.85@2.00
Medium grade unground	1.60@1.75
Low grade and country rend. unground	1.35@1.50
Bone tankage, unground	2.10@2.25
Liquid stick	1.50@1.75
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.00@1.25
Garbage tankage, ground	

Bone Meals.

The demand seems to be catching up with the supply and the market was firm at the recent advance.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND PRODUCTS.

Exports of meat and meat products for the month of July, 1921, at the port of New York, are officially reported as follows:

CANNED BEEF.—Norway, 3,312 lbs.; Switzerland, 18,000 lbs.; England, 181,800 lbs.; Scotland, 18,000 lbs.; Ireland, 18,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,817 lbs.; Honduras, 900 lbs.; Panama, 90 lbs.; Mexico, 4,174 lbs.; Jamaica, 96 lbs.; Trinidad, 735 lbs.; other British West Indies, 1,257 lbs.; Cuba, 1,146 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 348 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 36 lbs.; French West Indies, 300 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,000 lbs.; Colombia, 1,691 lbs.; Ecuador, 247 lbs.; Venezuela, 148 lbs.; British South Africa, 210 lbs.; British East Africa, 710 lbs.; total, 256,017 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Germany, 102,683 lbs.; England, 619,487 lbs.; Bermuda, 90,917 lbs.; Panama, 8,349 lbs.; Mexico, 15,283 lbs.; Jamaica, 280 lbs.; Cuba, 6,643 lbs.; San Domingo, 95 lbs.; total, 843,737 lbs.

PICKLED BEEF.—Belgium, 73,000 lbs.; Denmark, 13,000 lbs.; Germany, 115,126 lbs.; Norway, 576,500 lbs.; England, 137,100 lbs.; Scotland, 128,742 lbs.; Bermuda, 23,614 lbs.; British Honduras, 50 lbs.; Canada, 14,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 4,500 lbs.; Panama, 7,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 282,200 lbs.; Barbados, 35,300 lbs.; Jamaica, 88,550 lbs.; Trinidad, 42,700 lbs.; other British West Indies, 30,810 lbs.; Cuba, 10,400 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 9,600 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 14,395 lbs.; French West Indies, 24,100 lbs.; Haiti, 31,700 lbs.; San Domingo, 9,100 lbs.; Colombia, 5,200 lbs.; British Guiana, 54,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 123,200 lbs.;

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal	\$25.00@30.00
Steamed, ground	22.00@24.00
Steamed, unground	18.00@20.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste horns	16.00@18.00

Cracklings.

The demand for both pork and beef cracklings continues active at the quotations found below:

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$55.00@60.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	45.00@50.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

No improvement in the demand this week, with all buyers sailing very close to shore.

	Per ton.
Calf stock	\$60.00@100.00
Edible pig skin strips	55.00@50.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	40.00@45.00
Horn piths	25.00@30.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	22.00@24.00
Junk and hots, kitchen bones	16.00@18.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	18.00@20.00
Show, pizzles and hide trimmings	20.00@22.00
Sheep trimmings	12.00@14.00

Hoofs, Horns and Mfg. Bones.

Increased buying orders brought about an advance in prices for horns and heavy shin and thigh bones.

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$200.00@225.00
No. 2 horns	150.00@175.00
No. 3 horns	75.00@100.00
Hoofs, black	18.00@22.00
Hoofs, striped	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, white	35.00@40.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, lights	45.00@50.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights	40.00@45.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, lights	45.00@50.00

Hog Hair.

Some buying of processed winter hog hair around 4c per lb. but buyers will not make a reasonable offer for summer take-off.

Pig Skin Strips.

The market showed no change this week, prime No. 1's going at 3½c per lb., and edible No. 2's and No. 3's at 3c, all delivered Chicago.

French Guiana, 27,500 lbs.; British West Africa, 15,200 lbs.; British East Africa, 15,000 lbs.; Liberia, 200 lbs.; total, 1,912,287 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Belgium, 121,159 lbs.; Denmark, 95,006 lbs.; France, 509,224 lbs.; Germany, 532,166 lbs.; Greece, 81,759 lbs.; Netherlands, 6,597,168 lbs.; Norway, 1,850,890 lbs.; Sweden, 419,472 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 724,118 lbs.; England, 1,001,364 lbs.; Scotland, 68,216 lbs.; Ireland, 31,473 lbs.; Panama, 3,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 7,500 lbs.; other British West Indies, 1,275 lbs.; Cuba, 11,250 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 800 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 125 lbs.; Haiti, 76 lbs.; Turkey in Asia, 21,170 lbs.; New Zealand, 9,822 lbs.; Poland, 10,000 lbs.; Greece in Asia, 28,341 lbs.; total, 12,25,374 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 4,110 lbs.; Honduras, 400 lbs.; Panama, 17,798 lbs.; Barbados, 5,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,500 lbs.; other British West Indies, 24,300 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,925 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,900 lbs.; Haiti, 800 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,800 lbs.; British Guiana, 300 lbs.; Japan, 1,998 lbs.; total, 69,831 lbs.

TALLOW.—Belgium, 1,826 lbs.; Germany, 72,524 lbs.; Italy, 1,887 lbs.; Netherlands, 226,699 lbs.; Costa Rica, 12,000 lbs.; Nicaragua, 22,401 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; Mexico, 128,569 lbs.; other British West Indies, 625 lbs.; Colombia, 2,300 lbs.; French Guiana, 467 lbs.; Peru, 1,875 lbs.; total, 471,273 lbs.

BACON.—Belgium, 2,551,500 lbs.; Denmark, 489,099 lbs.; Finland, 255,131 lbs.; France, 859,746 lbs.; Germany, 8,903,269 lbs.; Gibraltar, 40,155 lbs.; Italy, 179,495 lbs.; Netherlands, 5,845,245 lbs.; Norway, 1,024,753 lbs.; Portugal, 30,089 lbs.; Spain, 141,333 lbs.; Sweden, 277,697 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 41,539 lbs.; England, 9,405,595 lbs.; Scotland, 231,200 lbs.; Ireland, 160,839 lbs.; Bermuda, 12,429 lbs.; Costa Rica, 29,018 lbs.; Panama, 7,792 lbs.; Salvador, 21 lbs.; Mexico, 1,938 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,200 lbs.; Barbados, 689 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,884 lbs.; other British West Indies, 15,285 lbs.; Cuba, 1,106,553 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 777 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 125 lbs.; Haiti, 1,200 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,564 lbs.; Colombia, 1,576 lbs.; Ecuador, 150 lbs.; British Guiana, 100 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 307 lbs.; French Guiana, 56 lbs.; Peru, 10,822 lbs.; Venezuela, 343 lbs.; British India, 500 lbs.; Japan, 2,125 lbs.; British West Africa, 830 lbs.; Canary Islands, 500 lbs.; French Africa, 5,394 lbs.; Morocco, 47,582 lbs.; Poland, 279,507 lbs.; total, 31,970,949 lbs.

CURED HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Belgium, 2,197,115 lbs.; France, 58,556 lbs.; Germany, 300 lbs.; Gibraltar, 518 lbs.; Netherlands, 5,084 lbs.; Norway, 238,111 lbs.; Spain, 99 lbs.; Switzerland, 18,901 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 15,232 lbs.; England, 11,290,092 lbs.; Scotland, 1,201,567 lbs.; Bermuda, 24,757 lbs.; Costa Rica, 52 lbs.; Panama, 52,793 lbs.; Salvador, 32 lbs.; Mexico, 13,471 lbs.; Newfoundland, 14,584 lbs.; Barbados, 1,600 lbs.; Jamaica, 11,337 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,927 lbs.; other British West Indies, 1,497 lbs.; Cuba, 279,204 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,400 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,484 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,312 lbs.; Haiti, 4,589 lbs.; San Domingo, 20,187 lbs.; Colombia, 3,114 lbs.; British Guiana, 12,816 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 17,299 lbs.; French Guiana, 462 lbs.; Peru, 11,845 lbs.; Venezuela, 20,117 lbs.; Japan, 56 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,726 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,609 lbs.; French Africa, 330 lbs.; Liberia, 78 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 100 lbs.; Greece in Asia, 719 lbs.; total, 15,637,624 lbs.

LARD.—Austria, 115,714 lbs.; Belgium, 6,866,854 lbs.; Denmark, 824,115 lbs.; Finland, 186,140 lbs.; France, 3,586,560 lbs.; Germany, 24,754,594 lbs.; Gibraltar, 12,080 lbs.; Italy, 529,587 lbs.; Malta, 28,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 7,536,240 lbs.; Norway, 157,793 lbs.; Spain, 172 lbs.; Sweden, 534,154 lbs.; Switzerland, 54,881 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 5,600 lbs.; England, 13,873,314 lbs.; Scotland, 522,312 lbs.; Ireland, 10,495 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,500 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,220 lbs.; Panama, 4,490 lbs.; Mexico, 18,125 lbs.;

Barbados, 1,670 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,207 lbs.; other British West Indies, 7,300 lbs.; Cuba, 1,109,593 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 11,776 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 30,900 lbs.; Haiti, 170,670 lbs.; San Domingo, 129,700 lbs.; Chile, 1,800 lbs.; Colombia, 14,693 lbs.; Ecuador, 5,016 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,676 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,700 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,500 lbs.; Peru, 4,750 lbs.; Venezuela, 21,350 lbs.; Japan, 105 lbs.; British West Africa, 20,132 lbs.; Canary Islands, 1,390 lbs.; Liberia, 2,038 lbs.; Spanish Africa, 1,400 lbs.; Poland, 550,000 lbs.; total, 61,719,396 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD.—Belgium, 109,473 lbs.; Denmark, 51,747 lbs.; Germany, 221,420 lbs.; Netherlands, 386,216 lbs.; Norway, 294,387 lbs.; Sweden, 75,556 lbs.; Scotland, 38,834 lbs.; Ireland, 44,644 lbs.; Newfoundland, 38,208 lbs.; total, 1,260,485 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—England, 21,600 lbs.; Scotland, 7,200 lbs.; Mexico, 825 lbs.; other British West Indies, 36 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 240 lbs.; Argentina, 4,713 lbs.; Venezuela, 360 lbs.; total, 34,974 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Germany, 4,109,004 lbs.; England, 870,772 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,016 lbs.; Panama, 5,832 lbs.; other British West Indies, 400 lbs.; total, 4,987,024 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Belgium, 198,191 lbs.; France, 1,000 lbs.; Germany, 717,148 lbs.; Netherlands, 51,950 lbs.; Norway, 80,200 lbs.; England, 243,800 lbs.; Scotland, 25,000 lbs.; Ireland, 15,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,300 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,500 lbs.; Panama, 15,907 lbs.; Miquelon, 200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 47,250 lbs.; Barbados, 7,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,100 lbs.; Trinidad, 11,000 lbs.; other British West Indies, 36,800 lbs.; Cuba, 2,100 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 16,100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,500 lbs.; French West Indies, 6,200 lbs.; Haiti, 123,870 lbs.; San Domingo, 9,300 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; British Guiana, 62,500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 26,100 lbs.; French Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,400 lbs.; Liberia, 2,000 lbs.; total, 1,718,816 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Denmark, 5,500 lbs.; Germany, 160,500 lbs.; Malta, 200 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,300 lbs.; Norway, 248,011 lbs.; England, 413,000 lbs.; Scotland, 669,502 lbs.; Bermuda, 24,400 lbs.; Honduras, 1,080 lbs.; Panama, 12,081 lbs.; Mexico, 13,680 lbs.; Barbados, 3,275 lbs.; Jamaica, 11,798 lbs.; Trinidad, 100,373 lbs.; other British West Indies, 56,237 lbs.; Cuba, 366,584 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 25,060 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 18,560 lbs.; French West Indies, 17,417 lbs.; Haiti, 279,963 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,531 lbs.; Colombia, 340 lbs.; Ecuador, 335 lbs.; British Guiana, 17,679 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 500 lbs.; French Guiana, 144 lbs.; China, 1,725 lbs.; Korea, 1,476 lbs.; Japan, 5,464 lbs.; New Zealand, 550 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 96 lbs.; British West Africa, 9,530 lbs.; British South Africa, 108 lbs.; French Africa, 750 lbs.; Liberia, 28 lbs.; Egypt, 300 lbs.; total, 2,470,077 lbs.

MUTTON.—England, 23,290 lbs.; Bermuda, 14,811 lbs.; Panama, 24,024 lbs.; Trinidad, 305 lbs.; other British West Indies, 100 lbs.; total, 62,530 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Belgium, 21,765 lbs.; France, 46,525 lbs.; Germany, 3,000 lbs.; England, 5,300 lbs.; Scotland, 672 lbs.; Ireland, 5,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 634 lbs.; Costa Rica, 50 lbs.; Honduras, 150 lbs.; Panama, 120 lbs.; Mexico, 1,790 lbs.; Jamaica, 433 lbs.; other British West Indies, 256 lbs.; Cuba, 8,010 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,469 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 350 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,490 lbs.; Haiti, 1,598 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,380 lbs.; Colombia, 50 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 50 lbs.; French Guiana, 500 lbs.; Venezuela, 260 lbs.; Hong Kong, 650 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 600 lbs.; British West Africa, 150 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,013 lbs.; total, 104,665 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—Belgium, 138,710 lbs.; France, 423,720 lbs.; Germany, 17,035 lbs.; Gibraltar, 1,736 lbs.; Netherlands, 8,375 lbs.; England, 1,120 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,605 lbs.; Mexico, 340 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,900 lbs.; Trinidad, 800 lbs.; other British West Indies, 930 lbs.; Cuba, 17,390 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,460 lbs.; Dutch West

Indies, 600 lbs.; French West Indies, 673 lbs.; Haiti, 380 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,190 lbs.; Colombia, 450 lbs.; Venezuela, 584 lbs.; British East Indies, 365 lbs.; Australia, 1,342 lbs.; British West Africa, 150 lbs.; French Africa, 5,500 lbs.; total, 631,355 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Belgium, 70,400 lbs.; Denmark, 21,642 lbs.; France, 207,518 lbs.; Germany, 2,553,616 lbs.; Italy, 93,302 lbs.; Netherlands, 308,375 lbs.; Norway, 8,250 lbs.; Spain, 167,523 lbs.; Switzerland, 2,275 lbs.; England, 153,792 lbs.; Scotland, 1,312 lbs.; Panama, 740 lbs.; Newfoundland, 85 lbs.; other British West Indies, 200 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,300 lbs.; Australia, 1,583 lbs.; New Zealand, 112 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,900 lbs.; total, 3,600,925 lbs.

STEARIN.—Belgium, 19,116 lbs.; Denmark, 101,451 lbs.; France, 392,403 lbs.; Germany, 103,275 lbs.; Greece, 84,870 lbs.; Netherlands, 517,635 lbs.; Norway, 191,163 lbs.; England, 211,574 lbs.; Scotland, 286,376 lbs.; Ireland, 16,052 lbs.; Guatemala, 200 lbs.; Honduras, 2,600 lbs.; Salvador, 19,800 lbs.; Mexico, 6,109 lbs.; Newfoundland, 37,500 lbs.; Cuba, 6,090 lbs.; Colombia, 18,150 lbs.; Venezuela, 54,500 lbs.; Japan, 1,000 lbs.; Jugoslavia, 2,200 lbs.; total, 2,072,064 lbs.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS.—Total value, \$274,049.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at five leading centers at the end of August are officially reported as follows:

	PORK, BBLS.	LARD, LBS.
Sept. 1, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921.	Sept. 1, 1920.
Chicago	27,353	35,609
Kansas City	4,379	3,267
Omaha	4,239	2,681
St. Joseph	1,575	1,392
Milwaukee	7,680	7,920
Total pork, bbls..	45,226	48,869
		83,644

	CUT MEATS, LBS.
Chicago	71,527,000
Kansas City	5,726,335
Omaha	5,103,768
St. Joseph	3,680,936
Milwaukee	573,950
Total lard, lbs..	86,611,989
	126,446,518
	107,290,874

	CUT MEATS, LBS.
Chicago	112,786,000
Kansas City	38,914,300
Omaha	33,283,026
St. Joseph	24,014,070
Milwaukee	13,120,074
Total meats, lbs.	222,117,470
	285,003,526
	274,715,872

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Sept. 7, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 33@36c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 19½c; 10@12 lbs., 19c; 12@14 lbs., 19c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 17½c; 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 16½c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 15½c; 12@14 lbs., 15c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 14½c; 8@10 lbs., 15c; 10@12 lbs., 14c; 12@14 lbs., 13c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 13½c; 12@14 lbs., 12c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 22½c; 10@12 lbs., 22c; 12@14 lbs., 21c; dressed hogs, 16c; city steam lard, 11¾c; compound, 11@11½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 28c; 10@12 lbs., 27c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; 14@16 lbs., 24c; skinned shoulders, 16c; boneless butts, 24c; Boston butts, 17c; lean trimmings, 12c; regular trimmings, 9c; spare ribs, 8c; neck ribs, 3c; kidneys, 5c; livers, 3c; pig tongues, 9c; pig tails, 9c.

Problems of packinghouse practice are discussed each week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. All questions referred to this department are answered by experts.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Sharp Advance—Largest Trade in Years—All Months at Ten Cents—Break Follows Running in of Shorts—Cotton Advances Wildly—All Commodities Strong.

The feature in the cottonseed oil market the past week was an upturn of 1½ to 1½c per lb. in future prices, accompanied by a material broadening in trade, such as has not been witnessed in many years. On Tuesday and Wednesday official sales were over 60,000 bbls., but owing to the increase in operations, it was difficult to record all of the transactions in such a wildly excited market, which fluctuated wildly, fluctuations at times amounting to 10 and 15 points between trades, and it was unofficially estimated that business on both of those days had exceeded 70,000 bbls.

This was the largest turnover since the market was reopened, following the war. On one occasion recently sales totaled over 48,000 bbls., and it was necessary to go back to the season of 1916-17 to find larger daily transactions, one session that season, the day's sales having amounted to approximately 100,000 bbls.

There is no question but what the upturn was the result of the new cotton crop situation. The cotton market within the

short space of a week advanced five to six cents per pound, and was up ten cents or more from the season's low levels, materially improving the southern financial standing, and as cottonseed oil is a product of the south it was only natural that this commodity should be affected, at least to some extent.

As stated before, the cotton situation is more pronounced in cottonseed oil, where the carry-over is moderate, than it is in cotton where the carry-over is large. However, cotton is in a class by itself, where as cotton oil prices have to be built not only upon the cotton upturn, but upon the prevailing levels of competing products, also. The latter fact was the only thing that kept cotton oil in check. The greatest influence operating against the cotton oil advance was the comparative weakness in pure lard, and the fact that cottonseed oil had advanced to a point where any further upturn would have permitted the importation of foreign oils, and allowed for a heavy import duty. It was the two latter features which induced enormous realizing by shrewd operators, and which finally brought about a sharp reaction from the highs.

Heavy southern buying was followed by

western, Wall Street and Cotton Exchange absorption, uncovering a market honeycombed with stop loss orders, and although the advance was vigorously fought for a time, the wave of buying was so great that the market was almost impregnable. The advance, however, eliminated the bulk of the short interest—it likewise created an unhealthy position when January oil sold within two points of January lard, and March oil sold at 25 points premium over March lard.

It was the realization of the latter, and a setback of two cents a pound or more in cotton from the high, together with the fact that the leading bulls have liquidated, their dreams of ten-cent oil and cotton oil over lard realized, that prevented further gains. The advance was great enough to bring about some pressure from refiners, and quite a little southern hedge pressure against seed purchases. There was little or no hedge pressure against crude oil as crude continued to dribble out in very small quantities.

The advance was generally looked upon as too rapid to be maintained so that the setback was not unexpected, but it is true that the market has lost a great many of its bears, whether or not this proves a

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The International Vegetable Oil Co., Savannah and Atlanta, Ga.**

September 10, 1921.

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price-making factor. There was considerable talk of the possibility of a reaction of a cent a pound or more from the high, but at the same time there is sufficient inherent strength in the situation to prevent any ridiculously low prices such as were witnessed a short time ago. The strength in the situation has been constantly pointed out in these columns, and as the market has enhanced almost fifty per cent in prices, it will do the southern grower and holder no harm should he not over-stay his market, and take advantage of the present upturn, bearing in mind the fact that cotton oil cannot continue advancing, no matter what cotton does, unless lard and the other oils keep pace with the upturn, which has not been the case thus far.

As is usual in an advancing market, the south is stubbornly holding both seed and crude. It is difficult to get a line on the seed market, as quotations vary greatly, but in the southeast, it is understood that seed is bringing from \$27 to \$30 per ton. In the meantime, crude oil in the southeast has advanced to eight cents, in the valley to 7½c, and in Texas to eight cents. On account of seed moving slowly, crude oil is not coming out freely.

A peculiar position exists in October oil. It is claimed by one of the leading longs that there is an important short interest in this position, and with crude oil not available in volume, there is the possibility of an actual oil shortage by the end of Octo-

ber. This interest expects to see the October delivery sell a half to a cent a pound over December or January, and it is well to note that this factor has been one of the most successful operators in the market within recent years. Hedge pressure will naturally come into the new crop months, while the old supplies of oil are being reduced daily. It is contended that the next Government Report will show a very liberal August consumption, but the prospects for September are questionable.

During the first few days of this month, cash demand for oil and compound was very good, but the advance has caused the trade to hesitate, and in many cases to withdraw. Compound lard shot up ¾c per lb. to 11½c asked by all the leading makers, whereas city lard (pure) is 11¾c. There is no question but what the demand, to a very great extent, will go into pure lard at such a narrow difference. This naturally reduced cotton oil consumption, which the market must also contend for, with extremely light export clearances, and the complete lack of fresh export interest.

A wildly fluctuating market appears in prospect. The Chicago Board of Trade has voted in favor of opening a cottonseed oil market, the details of which will probably be announced shortly. It is understood that the contract basis will be 160 bbls., or the capacity of a tank car. This may necessitate a change in the trading unit on the New York Produce Exchange. A large reciprocal business between the two markets appears in prospect. It is understood that the leading refiners will continue to look favorably upon the New York market, it being the logical one, while the packers, will no doubt be inclined to favor the Chicago market, but on the whole it remains to be seen how big a market Chicago can develop.

Tallow held around 6¼c for special loose, greases were unchanged at 4⅓@4⅔c for yellow and choice house, stearine advanced ¼c to 11c for oleo, extra oleo oil was 13½c, soya bean oil was 6½c, Pacific coast tanks, crude soya, New York, 8½c—refined, 9¾@10c; Ceylon cocoanut tanks coast, 8@8½c, Cochin, 9¾c; Ceylon in barrels, New York, 10@10½c, Cochin, 10¾@11½c; crude corn oil, New York, 8½c; tank f.o.b. the mill, 7@7½c; domestic peanut f.o.b. the mill, 7½@7¾c; Oriental tank coast, 7½@8c; prime summer yellow cotton oil spot, New York, 9½@9¾c; crude oil southeast and Texas, eight cents. Hull refined cottonseed oil 6d higher at 46½—Egyptian crude, 1/6 higher at 41/6d.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions.
Thursday, September 1, 1921.

	Range				Closing
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot	.....	.....	.....	a	.....
Sept.	700	900	895	893	a 895
Oct.	4300	913	890	905	a 910
Nov.	700	897	880	887	a 890
Dec.	3200	903	873	892	a 895
Jan.	8500	904	870	892	a 895
Feb.	200	910	910	900	a 910
March	5700	924	892	910	a 915
April	910	a 925

Total sales, 25,300. Prime crude, S. E., 700-750.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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Friday, September 2, 1921.

	Range				Closing
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot	a
Sept.	1100	914	900	910	a 911
Oct.	1400	915	910	915	a 920
Nov.	1000	902	900	907	a 910
Dec.	3800	910	900	910	a 912
Jan.	5500	915	903	913	a 916
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	920	a 926
March	3700	930	920	930	a 932
April	.....	.....	.....	935	a 937

Total sales, 16,700. Prime crude, S. E., 725 bid.

Saturday, September 3, 1921—No Market.

Monday, September 5, 1921—Holiday.

Tuesday, September 6, 1921.

	Range				Closing
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot	.....	.....	.....	965	a 1000
Sept.	1800	970	965	968	a 970
Oct.	7600	985	930	975	a 980
Nov.	1500	980	935	972	a 978
Dec.	13400	987	936	979	a 980
Jan.	16000	990	949	980	a 985
Feb.	1200	987	975	985	a 989
March	17800	1010	970	1007	a 1010
April	.....	.....	.....	1005	a 1030

Total sales, 60,300. Prime crude, S. E., 775 sales.

Wednesday, September 7, 1921.

	Range				Closing
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot	.....	.....	.....	975	a 1010
Sept.	1500	1000	980	980	a 989
Oct.	5600	1005	980	979	a 981
Nov.	1300	998	970	968	a 970
Dec.	6800	1004	970	968	a 971
Jan.	20900	1007	969	969	a 970
Feb.	400	1012	1000	970	a 985
March	21900	1050	983	984	a 985
April	500	1058	1058	985	a 999

Total sales, 61,100. Prime crude, S. E., 800 sales.

Thursday, September 8, 1921.

Closing bids 4 points for April and 1@15 net lower for the balance. Sales, 28,900 bbls. Tenders, 600 bbls. Prime crude, 7.75c bid; prime summer yellow, spot, 9.75@10.00c; September, 9.79c; December, 9.57c; March, 9.73c, all bid.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was inactive, but the undertone was very steady, although the advance in cotton oil did not have any material effect, notwithstanding the fact that cotton oil advanced to a level which would almost permit importation of foreign oils, duty paid. However, outside of a few re-sale lots, offerings were reported light. Ceylon in barrels New York was quoted at 10@10½c; Cochin, 10¾@11½c; Ceylon tanks coast, 8½@8¾c; Cochin tanks, 9¾c; and edible Cochin, New York, in barrels, 12c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There was a limited amount of interest in evidence, but the undertone was very steady. Interest in futures is entirely lacking. A feature in the market was the advance in cotton oil which, it was figured at one time was selling at a level that was within ½c per lb. of a basis at which soya bean oil could be imported, duty paid. At New York crude soya bean was quoted at 8½c; refined, 9¾@10c; while Pacific coast tanks were 6½c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was dull but firm, helped somewhat by cotton oil, the advance in which made for light offerings. The cotton oil levels are being watched closely by the trade, particularly for a spot where imports of foreign peanut oil will be possible, notwithstanding the duty. Domestic crude peanut at New York was 9@9½c; tanks f. o. b. the mill, 7½@7¾c; refined, 10½@10¾c, and Oriental tanks coast, 7½@8c.

CORN OIL.—The market is without special feature. At New York crude was quoted at 8½c; refined in barrels, 10½@10½c; in cases about \$1.11 per gallon, and tanks f. o. b. the mill, 7@7½c.

PALM OIL.—Trade continued quiet and uninteresting. Largas at New York was quoted at 7@7½c; niger, 5¾c, and imported palm kernel, 9¾@9½c.

COPRA was quiet with rumors of sales of sun-dried recently at 4¾c. Demand for copra cake was not as active as recently, although values hold around \$30 per ton.

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REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS FOR MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE**

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils at the port of New York during the month of July, 1921, are reported officially as follows:

COCOANUT OIL.—British India, 5,911 gal.; total, 5,911 gal.

LINSEED OIL.—France, 251 gal.; Netherlands, 116,189 gal.; England, 218,946 gal.; China, 37 gal.; total, 335,423 gal.

OLIVE OIL.—France, 80,266 gal.; Greece, 267,894 gal.; Italy, 317,431 gal.; Norway, 92 gal.; Spain, 36,084 gal.; Turkey in Europe, 100 gal.; England, 9,164 gal.; Turkey in Asia, 2,554 gal.; French Africa, 7,362 gal.; Greece in Asia, 61,535 gal.; Palestine, 600 gal.; total, 783,082 gal.

PEANUT OIL.—Hong Kong, 1,224 gal.; total, 1,224 gal.

RAPESSEED OIL.—France, 9,833 gal.; Netherlands, 298 gal.; England, 60,577 gal.; total, 70,708 gal.

OTHER EXPRESSED OIL.—Total, \$2,087.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 6, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4½c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3½@3¾c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¾@5c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¾@2¾c lb.; talc, 1¼@2c lb.; silex, \$20.00 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, in casks of 2,000 lbs., 7¾@8c lb.; yellow olive oil, commercial, \$1.00@1.10 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 11½@12c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 10½@10¾c lb.; soya bean oil, 9c per lb.; corn oil, 9¾c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 10½@10¾c lb.; peanut oil, crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks, 7½@7¾c lb.

Price city tallow, special, last sale, 6¾c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 12@12½c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 8¾@9c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 7½@8c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal,

14½c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4@4¾c lb.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL IMPORTS.

Imports into the United States, by countries, during July, 1921, of copra, cocoanut oil and cocoa butter, etc., are reported as follows:

	Not shredded, desiccated or prepared, Pounds.	Shredded, desiccated or prepared, Pounds.
Germany	.....	22,750
England	.....	125,799
Canada	2,013	.....
Jamaica	491,536	.....
Colombia	672,000	.....
other British East Indies	1,072,000	1,807,515
Dutch East Indies	2,451,232	.....
Australia	3,012,240	.....
Other British Oceania	4,587,536	.....
French Oceania	966,172	.....
Other Oceania	1,484,665	.....
Philippine Islands	14,629,673	.....
Total	29,339,067	1,954,064

No imports of cocoanut oil, cocoa butter or butterine during July.



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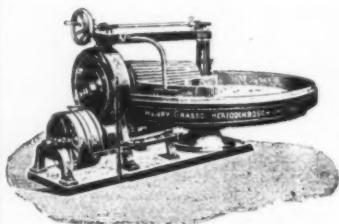
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EXPORT **IMPORT**

EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of vegetable oils from the port of New York during the month of July, 1921, according to official reports just received, were as follows:

CORN OIL.—Greece, 34,200 lbs.; Italy, 15,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 13,500 lbs.; Panama, 9,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 15,160 lbs.; Trinidad, 25,050 lbs.; other British West Indies, 9,760 lbs.; Cuba, 50,625 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 4,495 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,800 lbs.; San Domingo, 61,738 lbs.; Australia, 1,500 lbs.; New Zealand, 4,500 lbs.; British South Africa, 84,770 lbs.; Poland, 58,125 lbs.; Jugoslavia, 4,320 lbs.; total, 399,543 lbs.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bulgaria, 19,300 lbs.; Denmark, 37,500 lbs.; France, 135,000 lbs.; Germany, 112,558 lbs.; Greece, 98,531 lbs.; Italy, 103,701 lbs.; Netherlands, 277,680 lbs.; Norway, 671,211 lbs.; Roumania, 24,000 lbs.; Sweden, 37,500 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 310,093 lbs.; England, 30,375 lbs.; Bermuda, 80 lbs.; Costa Rica, 19,096 lbs.; Guatemala, 2,350 lbs.; Honduras, 348 lbs.; Panama, 88,371 lbs.; Mexico, 41,825 lbs.; Newfoundland, 78,846 lbs.; Barbados, 7,600 lbs.; Jamaica, 118,115 lbs.; Trinidad, 5,915 lbs.; other British West Indies, 25,251 lbs.; Cuba, 229,238 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,364 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 8,313 lbs.; French West Indies, 211,041 lbs.; Haiti, 5,900 lbs.; San Domingo, 69,848 lbs.; Ar-

gentina, 374,857 lbs.; Chile, 64,368 lbs.; Colombia, 2,638 lbs.; British Guiana, 19,575 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 13,170 lbs.; French Guiana, 33,225 lbs.; Uruguay, 122,300 lbs.; Australia, 14,850 lbs.; New Zealand, 1,566 lbs.; British South Africa, 375 lbs.; Morocco, 48,770 lbs.; total, 3,466,644 lbs.

LINSEED OIL.—Germany, 3,000 gal.; Spain, 661 gal.; Bermuda, 100 gal.; Costa Rica, 505 gal.; Nicaragua, 230 gal.; Panama, 380 gal.; Salvador, 790 gal.; Mexico, 7,869 gal.; other British West Indies, 140 gal.; Cuba, 2,600 gal.; Danish West Indies, 307 gal.; Haiti, 550 gal.; San Domingo, 356 gal.; Brazil, 104 gal.; Chile, 1,575 gal.; Colombia, 1,358 gal.; Venezuela, 958 gal.; total, 21,483 gal.

COCOANUT OIL.—Costa Rica, 600 lbs.; Panama, 3,124 lbs.; Mexico, 37,759 lbs.; Cuba, 42,412 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 90 lbs.; New Zealand, 1,360 lbs.; total, 85,345 lbs.

PEANUT OIL.—Norway, 37,500 lbs.; Cuba, 4,000 lbs.; total, 41,500 lbs.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Turkey in Europe, 56,918 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 468 lbs.; total, 57,386 lbs.

OTHER VEGETABLE OILS.—Total value, \$26,678.

SOUTHERN MARKETS Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1921.—Crude cottonseed oil sales this week at 7 1/4c. Seven per cent ammonia meal \$36.00, new crop; hulls unchanged.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., Sept. 9, 1921.—Good demand for all cottonseed products. Crude cottonseed oil firm at 7 1/4c. Prime meal, seven percent, \$35.00; eight percent, \$38.00. Loose hulls \$7.00; sacked hulls, \$9.00, f. o. b. interior points.

CHICAGO TRADING IN COTTON OIL.

Trading in cottonseed oil futures on the Chicago Board of Trade is about to commence. Rules covering such trading were voted upon by the board members on September 7 and adopted unanimously. These rules as adopted appeared in full in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of April 30.

A new feature on the Chicago Board of Trade is trading in cottonseed oil, which until now has been confined to the New York Produce Exchange. The rules now in force in Chicago are similar to those used in New York and conform to the trading rules of the Interstate Association.

By these new rules the standard regular for delivery shall be prime summer yellow oil in units of 160 barrels. For buying and shipping oil the rate will be \$20. Arrangements have been made for caring for the oil in cold storage. As Chicago is the largest consuming market for cottonseed oil in the country, it is claimed a good business should result.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were persistently weak under liquidation and selling credited to packers, while support was limited to shorts. Live hogs were firmer notwithstanding liberal receipts but the demand for product was less active. Trade was largely in lard, spreading between that commodity and cotton oil. The difference between the two was extremely narrow and out of all proportion. Export clearances continued heavy. The government placed the number of hogs on farms September first at 55,917,000 against 56,534,000 last year.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil trade quieted down the latter part of the week but operations continued liberal. Prices sold off over one half cent a pound under enormous realizing and selling against lard purchases. Crude oil was tight around eight cents, notwithstanding the ginning report of 481,000 bales against 351,000 last year. The hog report was construed bearish on lard as was the government report indicating the second largest corn crop on record. The setback in cotton checked support to some extent and the bulge in oil caused shifting from the long to the short side. Cash demand was shut off by the upturn as was the compound demand but the south continued to buy futures on a large scale.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: September, \$9.70@9.76; October, \$9.74@9.76; December, \$9.58@9.61; January, \$9.59@9.62; March, \$9.74@9.76.

Tallow.

Special loose at 6 1/4c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 11c. Extra oleo oil, 13c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Sept. 9, 1921. Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$12.20@12.30; Middle West, \$11.70@11.80; city steam, \$11.25@11.50; refined, continent, \$14.00; South American, \$14.25; Brazil kegs, \$15.25; compound, \$11.50.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Sept. 9, 1921.—COPRA fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Sept. 9, 1921.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 53s, 6d to 65s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Sept. 9, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 48s; crude, 44s, 6d.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Sept. 9, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 53,798 quarters; to the Continent, 27,256 quarters; to other ports, 13,033. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 115,282 quarters; to the continent, 3,615 quarters; to other ports, none.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for week ending Saturday, Sept. 3:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
Jersey City	4,430	6,871	38,935	6,620
New York	1,112	3,139	3,671	10,229
Central Union	3,354	1,264	6,041	—

Total for week... 8,896 11,274 49,547 22,849
Previous week... 9,303 12,531 52,038 21,158
Two weeks ago... 9,955 10,748 44,605 21,847

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep		Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	
Chicago	500	3,000	3,000		Armour & Co.	5,822	11,700	24,400
Kansas City	500	800	700		Swift & Co.	5,159	10,700	31,414
Omaha	100	3,000	—		Morris & Co.	5,207	6,600	11,642
St. Louis	300	2,000	200		Cudahy Packing Co.	3,748	7,700	10,849
St. Joseph	—	1,500	—		Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	18	6,290	—
Sioux City	300	1,800	—		G. H. Hammond Co.	1,899	6,300	—
St. Paul	200	300	100		Brennan Packing Co.	3,800	hogs; Miller & Hart,	—
Oklahoma City	200	400	—		3,600 hogs; Independent Packing Co.	4,800	hogs;	
Fort Worth	300	400	—		Boyd, Lunham & Co.	5,500	hogs; Western Packing &	
Milwaukee	—	—	—		Provision Co.	9,600	hogs; Roberts & Oake,	4,000
Denver	300	500	6,000		hogs; others, 9,400 hogs.	—	—	—
Wichita	200	400	400		OMAHA.	—	—	—
Indianapolis	100	3,000	100		Cattle	2,119	2,285	2,019
Pittsburgh	200	3,000	500		Swift & Co.	2,841	3,334	1,875
Cincinnati	400	2,500	300		Cudahy Packing Co.	2,483	5,255	2,333
Buffalo	200	1,000	600		Armour & Co.	2,305	3,862	3,106
Cleveland	200	1,500	700		Dold Packing Co.	986	3,330	845
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,500	100		Swartz & Co.	—	685	—
New York	602	2,440	3,380		J. W. Murphy	—	3,730	—
Toronto	400	500	200		KANSAS CITY.	—	—	—

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1921.

Holiday, no market.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1921.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep		Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	
Chicago	20,000	38,000	33,000		Armour & Co.	5,198	4,563	5,832
Kansas City	14,000	9,000	15,000		Cudahy Packing Co.	4,500	2,041	5,713
St. Louis	7,000	6,500	40,000		Fowler Packing Co.	813	—	—
St. Joseph	3,500	7,500	1,200		Morris & Co.	4,459	5,042	3,486
Sioux City	2,500	3,000	7,000		Swift & Co.	5,581	4,175	9,302
St. Paul	1,400	4,000	1,900		Butchers	3,396	3,551	5,873
Oklahoma City	1,300	1,700	—		642	138	25	
Fort Worth	2,000	800	300		ST. LOUIS.	—	—	—
Milwaukee	400	2,000	400		Armour & Co.	3,178	3,330	11,547
Denver	800	1,200	—		Swift & Co.	3,480	5,715	2,986
Louisville	600	1,500	600		South St. Louis	230	281	356
Wichita	500	1,000	200		Independent Packing Co.	1,389	—	—
Indianapolis	1,200	10,000	600		American Packing Co.	1,111	1,102	—
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	200		West Side Packing Co.	75	748	83
Cincinnati	3,100	6,000	2,000		Krey Packing Co.	80	1,064	—
Buffalo	300	1,000	300		Hill Packing Co.	68	—	32
Cleveland	300	2,500	1,000		Sleloff Packing Co.	68	—	—
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,300	400		Butchers	622	9,867	1,766
New York	4,407	395	4,348		—	—	—	—
Toronto	300	500	1,000		—	—	—	—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep		Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	
Chicago	13,000	22,000	31,000		Armour & Co.	3,178	3,330	11,547
Kansas City	8,500	5,000	9,000		Swift & Co.	3,480	5,715	2,986
Omaha	5,000	7,000	31,000		Cudahy	2,119	2,285	2,019
St. Louis	2,500	10,500	1,800		Fowler Packing Co.	813	—	—
St. Joseph	2,800	7,000	3,500		Morris & Co.	4,459	5,042	3,486
Sioux City	2,200	4,500	1,800		Butchers	3,396	3,551	5,873
St. Paul	1,700	6,000	3,500		642	138	25	
Oklahoma City	2,200	2,300	—		ST. LOUIS.	—	—	—
Fort Worth	2,500	1,000	100		Armour & Co.	3,178	3,330	11,547
Milwaukee	300	1,000	200		Swift & Co.	3,480	5,715	2,986
Denver	400	100	5,000		Cudahy	2,119	2,285	2,019
Louisville	300	1,400	500		Fowler Packing Co.	813	—	—
Wichita	300	600	—		Morris & Co.	4,459	5,042	3,486
Indianapolis	600	7,000	500		Butchers	3,396	3,551	5,873
Pittsburgh	—	—	—		642	138	25	
Cincinnati	1,200	3,600	1,200		—	—	—	—
Buffalo	100	1,900	1,000		—	—	—	—

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1921.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep		Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	
Chicago	8,000	18,000	20,000		Armour & Co.	7,305	—	—
Kansas City	3,000	3,000	9,000		Cudahy	5,104	—	—
Omaha	2,800	4,500	15,500		Fowler Packing Co.	8,110	—	—
St. Louis	1,400	6,000	1,000		Morris & Co.	15,463	—	—
St. Joseph	1,200	4,000	3,000		Butchers	1,900	—	—
Sioux City	1,200	3,000	2,700		—	—	—	—
St. Paul	1,400	2,500	1,200		—	—	—	—
Oklahoma City	700	1,400	500		—	—	—	—
Fort Worth	1,500	1,500	500		—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	400	1,200	200		—	—	—	—
Denver	600	7,000	800		—	—	—	—
Indianapolis	—	2,300	500		—	—	—	—
Pittsburgh	—	3,600	1,200		—	—	—	—
Cincinnati	1,200	4,000	2,500		—	—	—	—
Buffalo	100	6,400	3,000		—	—	—	—

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1921.

	Sales	Top price selects—	Week same week	Week same week	Week same week	Week same week	Unit value
Toronto (U. S. A., 2,519)	2,820	\$11.50	\$21.00	\$13.00			on Sept. 8,
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.50		
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.50		
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.50		
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.50		
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.50		
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.50		
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.50		
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.50		
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.50		
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$12.00	20.75	12.50			
Montreal (P.U.S.A., 1,750)	1,564	\$23.00	12.00	20.75	12.		

September 10, 1921.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady. One packer moved a car of August light Texas steers at 11½c, a steady price. No other movement is reported, though there are some rumors current involving additional movement in light Texas at 11½c, also some heavies at 14c and heavy cows at 13½c, all steady figures. One of the local small packers is reported to have sold 3,000 July heavy hides over 43 lbs. and about 7,000 August all weights, but considerable secrecy surrounds the transaction and details as to prices are unavailable. Operators generally consider 11c a top rate for the lot. Native steers here are quoted at 14c paid for 7,500 current hides. Texas steers quoted at 14c for heavies, 11½c for lights and 10c for extremes. Butts last sold at 13½c; operators think next sales will be at less money. Colorados last sold at 12½c and in line with butts are considered toppy at that rate by buyers. Branded cows 10c paid recently for 2,000 heavy cows last sold at 12½c for July and 13½c for August kill; lights moved freely at 11½c; native bulls quoted 7@8c and branded bulls 6½@7½c for points.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A steady but quiet market continues to rule in country hides, with late sales of seasonable buff weights at 7c and extremes at 10@10½c. The outside price is still hard to get, even for grub free best sectioned goods. Offerings are available at 10½c and tanners as a rule are returning bids of 10c. A little more interest has been manifested of late in the over 45 lbs. country hides, one local seller moving a 5,000 lot and others participating in various degrees. These hides are said to be for heavy side upper leather production. Demand for extremes is not as great as heretofore, but sellers intimate a fairly good outlet is still available if they can succeed in keeping the heavy weights cleaned up. Operations in the originating section are of small size, as not many tanners are actively interested in all weights on account of the age of most of the offerings and dealers of the larger order usually have enough stuff on hand and in sight for their present requirements. All weights of seasonable country hides are quoted at 6@6½c Chicago basis as to descriptions and sections. Heavy steers are quoted nominally about 9@10c; heavy cows and buffs command 7c for best lots. Purchasing has been going on in the country sections in over 45 lbs. seasonable hides at 6@6½c Chicago basis. Extremes are quoted at 10@10½c. Stock of any age is quoted down to 6@7c for description. Aged heavy hides are usually quoted about 5c. Country branded hides are quoted at 5@6c flat nominal; country packer branded hides about 7@8c as to descriptions, dates and sections. Bulls quoted 4@5c nominal; country packers, 6½@7½c; glued, 3@3½c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES.—No new developments are noted in Twin Cities. Business is somewhat slow on account of recent sales tending to clear out available offerings. Holdings are still moderately ample. All weight hides are quoted usually about 6½c; some held higher; heavy hides recently ranged at 6@6½c, and light stock is quoted up to a 10c level for late collections. Receipts from country points are meager. Bulls are quoted about 4@5c; kipskins quoted 10@12c; calfskins about 12@15c, and horsehides, \$2.75@3.25 flat f. o. b.

CALFSKINS easy. A car of first salted Ohio city calfskins sold at 18c. Local skins are quiet with last sales on a basis of 19½c average for straight weights, sales being in split weights. A good call continues for 10 lbs. up skins suitable for fall men's weight shoe leather and outside lots have brought 19½c in such a weight range. Straight weight skins are

quoted nominally at 19c for business though offerings are not available at that level, neither are buyers willing to name that rate as a bid. Packer skins are still available at 20c. Outside skins quoted 16@18c; countries, 12@15c; deacons and slunks, \$1@1.15; kipskins quoted 17½c last paid for cities and packers. Rumors of further business noted today in one car. An inquiry for all number one packer kip at 17½c was turned down. Outside skins quoted 13@15c and countries about 10@12c.

DRY HIDES quiet. All weight western hides quoted 10@12c.

HORSEHIDES slow. Tanners are unwilling to better \$3 for good mixed quality hides while offerings are ranged to \$3.50.

SHEEP PELTS unchanged. Packer lambskins last sold in a range of 77½@85c for points and qualities. The market is well cleaned up. Dry western pelts are quoted about 10@12c for qualities.

HOGSKINS dull and featureless about 15@25c for country run with rejects half and strips 2½@3½c asked for No. 1's.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—Conditions in city packer stock are unchanged. Available supplies of hides are limited usually to late take-off and sellers are not pressing for business. Late sales of spready steers were effected at 17c and further lots are available at that level. Upholstery tanners are not keen to purchase any more raw stock on this basis, believing lower prices are in prospect. Natives are quoted at 13½c last paid and nominal; butts quoted about 13c and Colorados 12c. Buyers expect lower prices to rule on steers in next movement. Cows are quoted at 11@12c as to weights and dates; bulls quoted about 7@8c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—No business is passing in eastern small packer hides as far as can be learned. All weight cows and steers are quoted at 10½@11c for dates and descriptions. Steers alone are quoted up to 12c; spreadys, 13½@14c; outside usually asked; brands and bulls range at 6½@7½c.

COUNTRY HIDES—Dullness continues to characterize the market for country hides. Buyers are not keen to operate in prevailing quality offered as they find fresher city and packer slaughter stock more suitable to their needs. Offerings of country hides are usually of mixed quality. Best grub free midwest extremes are available at 16½c; recent sales containing a few grubs were effected at 10c. Northern and southern extremes are quoted at 9@10c asked. New England extremes 8½@9c asked; buffs and heavy cows are priced at 6½@7c for late collections. Aged hides over 45 lbs. are quoted about 5c.

CALFSKINS steady but quiet. Dealers and collectors continue to talk stranger prices than the last sales basis of \$1.70@2.20@2.60 for three weight N. Y. trimmed city skins. Buyers are keeping in touch with the situation but do not fancy paying even the last figures. Holdings are moderate in size. Outside skins are quoted unchanged on a basis of \$1.50 for light weights. Untrimmed skins show no change, being quoted in range of 16@18c; a sale of a car of Ohio first salted untrimmed skins at 18c is reported. Foreign skins are quiet due to high rates asked. Kipskins are steady with late sales of lights at \$3.25; now held for \$3.50; heavy skins recently dropped \$4.00.

HOREHIDES slow. Mixed hides are quoted at \$3.00@3.50.

IMPORTED DRY HIDES—Business in the common descriptions of foreign dry hides is said to be going on quietly and that one large buyer has absorbed about 15,000 of various descriptions in a range of 12@13c as to varieties, or on a basis of 13c for the Bogotas. On this basis the Bogot-

tas and Orinocos brought 13c; Puerto Cabelllos and LaGuayras, 12½c, and the Central American descriptions, 12c. These are considered the market for business. Importers are inclined to talk a trifle stronger owing to keeness of European competition for the lots in the primary markets. Domestic tanners as a rule have entertained ideas of a 12c market, but the demand is becoming broader and it is usually the larger operators who have been absorbing the supplies and paying up in order to get supplies. No business of consequence is being done with the river Plate territory, due to European buyers being the principal operators and on levels above what domestic purchasers cared to pay. Dry salted hides remain quiet with Peruvians last bringing 8c. Far eastern hides are not moving to this country as foreigners are paying strong rates.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES—No new developments are noted in the market for frigorifico steers. Late business has been altogether with European outlets on a basis of \$46.00@46.50. Argentine gold which figures out about 15%@16c c. i. f. New York basis. American buyers are lending the South American market no support considering the domestic hides infinitely cheaper by comparison. Available unsold stocks of frigorifico steers are small, being limited to less than 25,000 altogether, according to latest reports from below the Equator. No new features are attendant on the market for spot hides.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 7.

Medium and heavy corn-fed cattle declined fully 50c the first half of this week while the market held strong for the desirable light weight steers and yearlings. Receipts were heavier than a week ago and the proportion of corn-fed cattle has been unusually large for this time of the year, the recent heavy decline in price of western grassers serving to shut off receipts to some extent from the range country. Best light weights and yearlings are still selling up around \$9.75@10.25 and even higher while it takes strictly choice weighty beeves to bring \$9.00. On western grass beeves the market has shown little change for several days. Prime weight grassers are quoted at \$7.50@8.00 and bulk of the fair to good range beef is going at a spread of \$5.75@6.75, with plain and rough rangers at \$4.50@5.50 and on down. Outlet for cows and heifers showed some improvement and prices have ruled stronger on the desirable heifer grades. Considerable activity has featured the trade in stockers and feeders with the trend of values stronger, particularly on the light weight stuff.

The feature of the hog market of late has been the spread in prices. It now amounts to as much as \$2.50@3.00, with heavy packing hogs at the bottom and choice butcher weights at the top of the list. Receipts have been of moderate proportion and while there has been a healthy call right along for light and butcher weight hogs suitable for fresh meat and bacon trade, packers acted as if they did not want the heavy hogs even at the heaviest discounts of the season. Compared with a week ago the general market shows very little change, best light weights selling today up to \$9.00 and extreme heavy hogs down to \$6.00. Bulk of the trading was at a spread of \$6.25@7.25 as compared with \$6.40@7.25 a week ago.

Notwithstanding heavy supplies of sheep and lambs the market has been active on both fat stock and feeders and prices have advanced about 25c on an average all around. Nearly two-thirds of the arrivals have been feeders and have been eagerly snapped by the country while demand from packers has also been fairly healthy. Fat lambs are quoted at \$7.25@8.25, yearlings at \$4.50@5.25, and ewes at \$2.25@3.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 8. Despite only moderate receipts locally and elsewhere, the market on corn-fed beef steers the first half of this week was dull and unevenly lower, killer buyers apparently not wanting weighty bullocks even at the severe declines. Yearlings and choice handyweight steers have been fairly active and common and medium grassers also moved fairly well. As compared with a week ago, good and choice heavy beef steers are mostly 50 to 75c lower, some sales today showing as much as \$1.00 decline, handweights and yearlings closed mostly 15 to 25c lower, while common and medium kinds show almost no change for the period. Packers explain that there is very poor outlet for heavy beef carcasses, even though in choice condition, whereas the younger and lighter steer beef sells readily. The Jewish holiday period which begins the last week in September, promises to still further narrow the demand for heavy beef carcasses. There seems to be fairly broad outlet for common and medium steer beef due to efforts of housewives to lower living costs. In addition, owing partly to the slim showing of western range cattle this week, the proportion of common grassers was comparatively light. The bulk of the week's supply of beef steers consisted of short-feds and well conditioned native grassers, with a fairly generous showing of long-fed bullocks. Choice and prime yearlings sold fairly well largely at \$9.75 to 10.50, with one load Tuesday up to \$10.85, this bunch averaging 955 lbs. Ten Dollars was reached Tuesday and again Thursday on choice 1127 to 1130-lb. steers and shippers paid \$9.85 for choice handweights Tuesday and again today. However, steers averaging above 1400 lbs. proved very draggy and show the greatest decline. Bullocks weighing 1500 to 1600-lbs. and above had to go at \$8.15 to 8.75 today and these kinds often looked as much as \$1.00 under last week's best time. The few range steers offered this week sold mostly from \$6.00 to 7.00, with one lot of well-conditioned dehorned Montanas at \$7.50. Thin kinds went to killers and country buyers from \$5.00 to 6.00. Practically nothing decent enough for carcass beef had to go under \$5.00. Fat cows and heifers met uneven outlet but prices today looked generally steady with a week ago although medium quality kinds sometimes looked 10 to 15c lower. Bulk of she stock offerings were grassy natives, selling largely at \$4.25 to 6.50, although choice corn-fed Kosher cows in odd lots daily went up to \$7.00 or above. Canners and cutters show little change for the week, a spread of \$2.50 to 3.50 taking the bulk. Bulls improved with better eastern orders and today's prices looked mostly 25c higher than a week ago. The edge was off the veal calf market this

week, due mostly to large receipts and uneven declines resulted, carrying good and choice light yearlers 75c to \$1.00 under last Thursday. Heavy calves, weighing 250 lbs. and up, were plentiful, many being forwarded from southwestern markets and these proved almost unsalable today at prices fully \$1.50 to 2.00 under a week ago.

Chicago hog receipts for the week to date (Monday being a holiday) at 80,000 were 9,000 less than same period last week while ten market total at 266,000 was only 8,000 under like period a week ago and was 33,000 more than corresponding period last year. The continued comparatively liberal receipts for this time of year, which suggest that there may be no gap between the old and the new crops of hogs, seemed to be the main reason for the six big consecutive break in that many weeks. The relatively low prices at the

(Continued on Page 47.)

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 7.

Cattle receipts the first half of the week were fair in number, quality generally plain. Slow, indifferent markets have prevailed throughout, trade in this respect resembling that prevailing the latter part of last week. Further decline, moreover, has been recorded in most departments. Compared with the close last week, fair to good beef steers average 25c off, plain grassers 25@50c lower. There were no choice bullocks available. The top for weighty steers was \$8.85 per cwt., paid Monday for two cars of Kansas steers. Yearling steers of choice quality scored up to \$10.40. Choice yearlings excepted, butcher cattle averaged 25c lower than the close last week. Grass yearlings sold from \$4.00@7.50 largely; butcher cows, \$3.25@5.50; canner and cutter cows, \$2.00@3.00; beef bulls, \$3.75@4.00, and bolognas, \$3.00@4.00. Stocker and feeder steers depreciated 25c for the period, a range of \$4.00@5.50 catching most sales from first hands. Following a period of sensational advance, veal calves started Monday on a 50c@\$1.00 lower basis. The inarket held to this basis Tuesday and early Wednesday but broke shortly after the opening of the mid-week session. The top for best lights late today was \$10.50, compared with a high mark of \$12.50 last Friday. The decline has been especially severe, or more so, on heavy calves.

Hogs have hovered around \$9.60@9.70 for the past week or ten days until today when a liberal Wednesday run sent prices on a wild decline, the market breaking 75c @\$1.00 per cwt. The top early at \$9.05 was the lowest recorded in about two months and later in the session this became \$8.75 and finally on the close good hogs sold at \$8.50@8.60. A week ago today and for the past several days the top

was \$9.70. The general market today was just \$1.00 lower than a week ago. Good light butcher hogs sold from \$8.60@8.90 largely; medium to heavy, \$8.00@8.50; heavy pigs, \$8.00@8.35; medium and light, \$7.00@8.00; rough sows, \$6.00@6.25, and stags, \$5.00@5.25. Receipts for the period were 43,214, compared with 43,962 a week previous.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been falling off steadily and the present week has witnessed the smallest runs in several months. This, with the fact that buyers are still inclined to look with favor upon the good lambs, brought about a higher trend in values. At the present time best lambs are selling around \$8.00, as against \$7.50 for a top a week ago, showing a 50c higher market. Culls, which sold at \$4.00 mostly last week, are moving with more readiness at \$4.00@4.50, with skips \$2.00@2.50. Fat sheep are steady with last week's decline, handy-weights bringing \$3.50, and heavies \$2.50@3.00, canners 50@75c per cwt., and choppers and bucks \$1.50@2.00. Receipts for the period were 6,837, against 10,748 last week and 18,022 two weeks ago.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 7. Though receipts were not heavy at any of the western markets today, lack of shipping demand at more eastern points caused a sharp decline in hogs. Here quotations were down 25@50c and the price level fell below \$9.00. Best cattle were fully steady and other classes sold much the same as in preceding days this week. Sheep and lambs were strong to higher. Receipts today were 8,500 cattle, 5,000 hogs, and 9,000 sheep, compared with 9,600 cattle, 5,000 hogs and 7,000 sheep a week ago, and 13,250 cattle, 5,100 hogs, and 8,600 sheep a year ago. Cattle receipts today were less than a week ago and a year ago but Chicago reported liberal supplies and a dull market. This tended to prevent any improvement in the local trade. However, prices averaged about the same as Tuesday. The few bunches of fed steers here sold at \$8.50@9.50. Nothing prime was offered early. Most of the pastured steers sold at \$5.00@6.50. A few choice heifers and mixed yearlings that sold to order buyers were quoted stronger. The bulk of the butcher grades were no more than steady. Veal calves remained firm.

Hog prices today were 25@50c lower than Tuesday and 75c under last week. The decline took quotations under the \$9.00 top and made average prices the lowest in several weeks past. The top was \$8.75, and bulk of the offerings sold at \$8.00@8.75. Declines of 50@75c were quoted at more eastern markets. Pigs and stock hogs were 25c lower.

Lambs were quoted 25@40c higher and sheep up 25c. The bulk of the offerings arrived late, and while early trade was delayed some there was a good movement. Western lambs sold at \$8.00@8.40, or 75c above Monday's low time.

MR. PACKER:

Do you know

WHY? →



Do you get our Weekly Market Report? If not, advise us. We want to keep you posted, by mail or wire at our expense.

That Kansas City is the BEST MARKET in the West to buy your Live Stock?

Because they sell better worth the money than on any other Western market.

Fat grass cattle coming from Texas and Colorado are selling at low prices here. A trial order will prove the truth of our assertion.

For "Service that Satisfies" send that next order to

**SCHWARTZ, BOLEN & CO.
Live Stock Order Buyers**

STOCK YARDS

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

A new ice plant is being constructed at Columbus, Ind.

The B. P. O. Elks, Bedford, W. Va., will install a refrigeration plant.

The Independent Produce Company will build a new ice plant in Davenport, Ia.

Harry Hoffberger will erect an ice plant and warehouse at Baltimore, Md., at a cost of \$20,000.

The Baton Rouge Ice Company, Baton Rouge, La., will double the capacity of their plant.

The Chelyan Electric, Water & Ice Company plans to establish an ice plant at Chelyan, W. Va.

The Artesian Ice Company has been incorporated at Carbon Hill, Ala., with a capital of \$15,000.

The Distilled Water Ice Company will build a new plant at Youngstown, Ohio, at a cost of over \$150,000.

The Davenport Ice Company, Davenport, Ia., will make a number of improvements to their ice plant at a cost of about \$150,000. The State Board of Control, Charleston, W. Va., will install an ice and cold storage

plant at the tuberculosis sanitarium, at Terra Alta, W. Va.

W. I. Anderson & Company will erect an \$80,000 cold storage plant at Greensboro, N. C. The plant will have a storage capacity of 12 to 15 carloads.

The Cooperative Ice Syndicate has been incorporated at Chattanooga, Tenn., with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are D. D. Baker, B. A. Nelson and Charles C. Moore.

The Atlantic Ice and Coal Corporation, Atlanta, Ga., is planning for extension and improvements in its ice and cold storage plants at Atlanta, Decatur and Fort Valley, Ga. The work will cost approximately \$700,000.

WANTED: A SAUSAGE FOREMAN.

Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and see what quick results you get.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT TRADE.

(Continued from page 21.)

dominion government in its reply indicated that it considered that the course pursued was not in accord with constitutional usage, as such a despatch should go through the Foreign Office in London.

The United States government pressed for a reconsideration of the dominion government's decision regarding Armour's, which is unable to ship 300,000 carcasses held by it in stores in New Zealand. The issue of the license was refused on the ground that the company, though registered in New Zealand, uses American capital, and is in fact a branch of Armour & Company of Chicago. The American government considers that as Armour's, Ltd., complied with the New Zealand law it should be allowed reasonable trading facilities.

The matter was shifted to London and cable advices show that the imperial government has been approached by the authorities at Washington. The New Zealand premier, who was in London, took the view that the matter is one entirely for the New Zealand government, which was able to manage its own affairs "without doing injustice to traders of America or any other nationality." In a truculent way he declared that "we are quite willing to have the matter ventilated, either in New Zealand or elsewhere but we certainly are not going to submit to coercion."

Prominence has been given to an interview by Mr. P. D. Armour in London, in which he pointed out that New Zealand should recognize that the "Big Five" are not a trust. He complained that when the company approached the British Foreign Office it was told that New Zealand was a self-governing colony, but when it approached the latter it was apparent that there was an absence of diplomatic machinery. Where were the headquarters of the British empire, he asked.

Small Number of Sheep Killed.

The season has ended with a smaller number of sheep treated than in past seasons. The late time of starting, which was due to a strike of slaughtermen, and the collapse of the meat market immediately after commencing, were the causes of the reduction in numbers.

The meat exporters have raised the question of a fresh contract with the shipping companies for freight. It has been suggested that the government should assist the companies to combine and present a united front and if necessary charter steamers. Once before the companies united and sent an agent home with power to negotiate, and he obtained most favorable terms from a shipping company by offering a big guarantee of frozen mutton as freight. The government has approved of the idea and it is expected that steps will be taken to give effect to the proposal so that the companies will be ready when the present agreement runs out. It is not expected that ships will be bought or built.

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All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction

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West of 22nd St.

JAMISON'S STANDARD TRACK DOOR

A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

May we send you catalog 10?

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Jones Cold Storage Door Co.

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Operates On Exhaust Steam From Auxiliaries

Vogt Refrigerating Equipment

The Most Economical Method of Oper-

ation for Packing Plants. The Condensed Steam is used in the Scalding Vats. Let us tell you about it.

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Manufacturers of Refrigerating Machinery — Oil Refinery Equipment — Water Tube and Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers — Deep Forged Steel Valves and Fittings.



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For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

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SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:
 Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.; Steed Thompson Engineering Co.
 Baltimore—Werning, Moving, Hauling & Storage Co.; Frank R. Small, 619 Equitable Bldg.
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 Buffalo—Central Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
 Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, Chemical Bldg.
 Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
 Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.
 El Paso—R. E. Huthstetler, 615 Mills Bldg.
 Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.
 Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
 Newark—Roessler & Hassiacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
 Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
 New Orleans—O. H. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.
 Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
 Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.
 Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 158 Tenth St.
 Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House St.
 Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
 Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
 Savannah—Seaman Brokerage Co.
 San Francisco—Mailillard & Schmedemann.
 Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
 Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HANDLING OF BEEF CASINGS.

(Continued from page 24.)

Wides.—Measuring 2 in. and over in width, packed 100 sets per tierce.

Narrow.—Measuring under 1½ in. in width, packed 140 sets per tierce.

Preparing Beef Bungs.

Beef bungs average 3 to 4 ft. in length, being removed after the round guts have been taken from the visera; the open end of the bung is then placed over a pipe, filled with water and stripped clean of all contents. After this the bung is placed in ice water to chill for approximately one-half hour; it is then sent to the fatting table where the fat is removed by hand, using sharp knives in the process. It is necessary to chill the bung before fatting in order to properly harden the tallow. After being fatted they are to be scraped with a brush and the bung gut skin removed. The bung is then turned inside out and sent to the scrapers, who remove the brown slime by means of hard wooden scrapers or an Alton washer.

They then wish the bungs and all warts are trimmed off with shears, using care not to trim the warts off too closely as it will cause a weak spot which will burst when being stuffed. The bungs are then ready to be tested for size and holes by being blown with air, after which they are placed in ice water and graded as below. After the bungs have been graded and put up into bundles of ten pieces each they are to be bulked in rough salt for 24 hours and then taken out and packed in tierces, filled with salt pickle, 100 degrees strength.

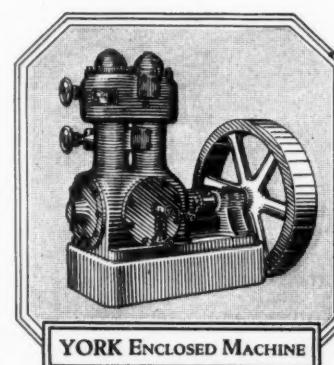
No. 1 beef bungs consist of all bungs measuring 3½ ft. and over in length, properly cleaned, slimed and fatted, absolutely free from holes, scores and warts. To be packed 400 pieces to the tierce.

No. 2 beef bungs consist of all bungs under 3½ ft. in length or of narrow width or those containing not more than two holes and scores; the fewer scores the better. Pack 450 pieces to the tierce.

Beef bungs that are too warty to be packed up as No. 1 beef bungs can, where it is possible to save them, be packed up separately and should be carefully marked "domestic beef bungs," so as not to get mixed up with regular stock, as these can be readily sold where there is no inspection.

Regular glucose tierces are to be used for beef round guts, beef middle guts, beef bung guts, beef bung gut skins and beef fat ends. Large glucose tierces are to be used for export beef round guts, 225 sets to the tierce, with eight iron hoops.

All beef casings must be stored on bilge, in approved cold storage warehouses. If goods are not kept on bilge and in warehouse which has not been approved, you will not be responsible in case the quality or appearance has deteriorated in any manner.



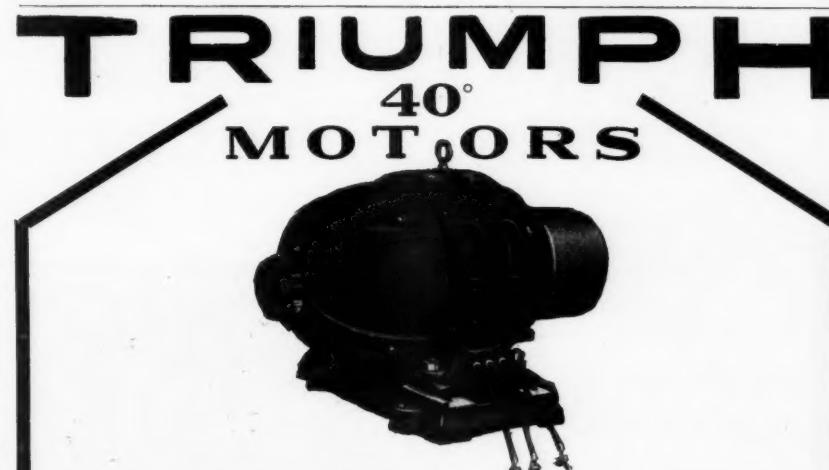
RELIABLE REFRIGERATION for the Butcher

When a Butcher buys refrigerating equipment, the thought uppermost in his mind, in most cases, is the reliability of the machine. Can he absolutely depend upon it to perform the work? A shut-down at a time when his refrigerator is well stocked would mean a heavy loss, due to spoiled meats.

York Refrigerating Machines have demonstrated their absolute reliability by more than thirty-five years of satisfactory service, which has given them a high reputation throughout the refrigerating field.

Many butchers in all parts of the United States, and in Foreign Countries, are using York Mechanical Refrigeration in marketing high grade products. We invite all Butchers to investigate the York System of Refrigeration, and believe it will prove profitable to them in most cases.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.
(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)
YORK, PA.

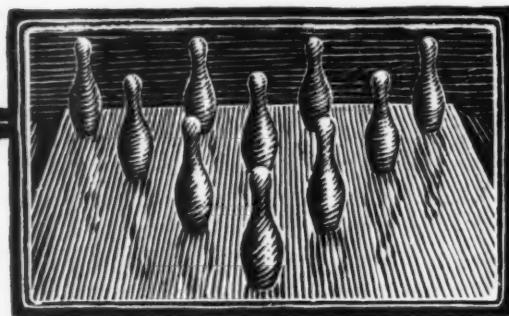


Something Better in Motor Building

that gives this "TR" motor a durability heretofore claimed to be impossible.

Keep posted—write today for Bulletin 2008, which is free and explains the benefit you derive from this Triumph achievement.

THE TRIUMPH ELECTRIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.
BUILDERS OF MOTORS SINCE 1892



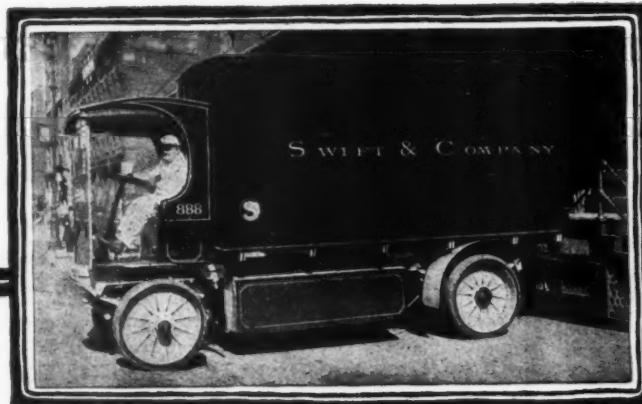
UPSTANDING! How many of your trucks have been on the job for ten years? *Of the first 50 Walker trucks made, 48 are still in regular service after more than ten years' use.*

And how much has it cost you to keep your trucks "in the running?" A man who uses hundreds of Walkers figures his saving in operating costs on five-ton capacity trucks at \$30,000 per ten years for each Walker. All the figures prove that Walker Electrics give "lowest trucking cost" for city haulage. Are you interested in reducing your trucking costs?

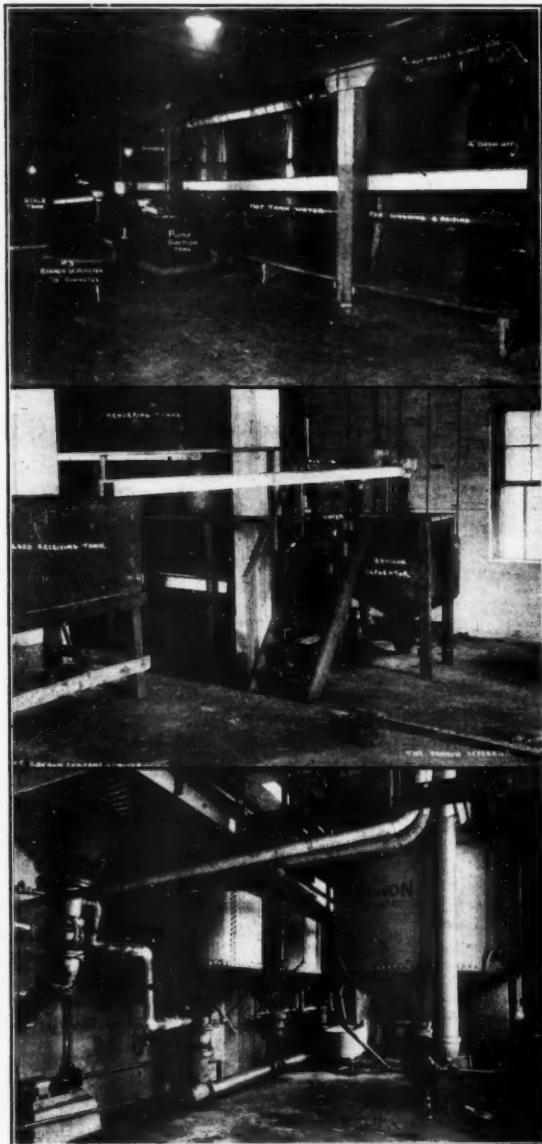
WALKER *Electric* TRUCKS LOWEST TRUCKING COST

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AMERICA'S
LARGEST
MANUFAC-
TURER OF
ELECTRIC
ROAD
TRUCKS



Why Leave Lard in Tankage When It Is So Easy to Recover?



The Packers who own the Packing Plants, pictures of which are shown on this page, will highly recommend the Bannon Separator for the maximum recovery of Lard from the Rendering tanks.

The Cincinnati Abattoir Company

Cincinnati, Ohio, is highly pleased with their installation and consider it a money-making installation.

The Zanesville Provision Company

Zanesville, Ohio, installed one Bannon Separator and after seeing the work it performed, ordered another one to be shipped by express.

Two Bannon Separators are in use at the plant of the

Wilson Provision Company

at Peoria, Illinois. They write us—"We certainly consider the Bannon Separator a vital and most important part of our Tank House equipment and are pleased to recommend them whenever opportunity affords."

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NEW YORK
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Refrigerators and Refrigerating
Machinery for All Purposes

1234 Cass Avenue

Importers and Exporters of All
Kinds of Sausage Casings

Machinery, Supplies and Equipment for the Meat Packing and Allied Industries

September 10, 1921.

Chicago Section

John L. Sheehy of the Doid Packing Company, Omaha, Nebr., was in town this week.

Anton Stolle, president of Anton Stolle & Sons, Richmond, Ind., was in the city this week.

George M. Foster of John Morrell & Company, Sioux Falls, S. D., was a Chicago visitor this week.

W. H. Gehrmann, vice-president of the Kohrs Packing Company, Davenport, Ia., was in Chicago this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first three days of this week totaled 22,281 cattle, 57,662 hogs, and 46,007 sheep.

Carl M. Aldrich, vice-president and general manager of the Morton-Gregson Company, Nebraska City, Nebr., was in town this week.

E. C. Merritt, vice-president and general manager of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind., was a Chicago visitor this week.

The family of the late Jacob E. Decker wish to express their appreciation of the messages of sympathy which they have received from many of Mr. Decker's friends in the trade.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 3, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 6 to 18 cents per pound and averaged 12.95 cents per pound.

L. D. H. Weld, head of Swift & Com-

pany's commercial research department, returned this week from a visit of several months to England and the Continent, where he spent much time in a study of economic conditions.

P. H. Appell of the Swenson Evaporator Company left for New York last Wednesday to attend the chemical show which will be held in that city beginning September 12. F. M. De Beers of the same company also plans to attend the show and will leave early next week.

FOSS GOES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Frank K. Foss, notable as an athlete and later as a Packingtown executive, left Chicago on Thursday, September 8, for London, en route to Brazil and Argentina, where he will assume the duties of assistant manager of Wilson & Company's interests.

The success of Mr. Foss is a striking illustration of the opportunities which await young men of ambition and initiative who see a business career in modern corporations. It was only a few years ago that Mr. Foss, after being graduated from Cornell University, entered the meat packing business. He first became familiar with the livestock buying end of the business. After finishing this course he was placed in the operating and executive branches and after considerable training in these lines was prepared for his present position.

Mr. Foss is a modest young man and carries his success, both in athletics and in business, lightly. Among his notable achievements was the winning of the world's championship in pole vaulting at the Olympic games in Antwerp. He will first visit Wilson & Company's properties in England and after familiarizing himself with the business methods of those organizations will leave for South America. He is the son of H. A. Foss, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 8, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	10,374
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	6,952
Swift & Co.	8,871
G. H. Hammond Co.	5,563
Morris & Co.	4,727
Wilson & Co.	6,100
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	4,800
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	7,263
Roberts & Oake.	3,200
Miller & Hart.	2,718
Independent Pkg. Co.	4,292
Brennan Pkg. Co.	3,900
Wm. Davies Pkg. Co.	1,000
Others	5,500
Total	75,260

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 19c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 19c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 19c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 19c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 22c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 22c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 22c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 21c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 9c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 8c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 18c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13c.

The very man you want may be looking for just the position you have to offer. Get in touch with him through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner.

Frank D. Chase, Inc. ENGINEERS

Layout and design of
economical and effi-
cient packing and cold
storage plants

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Speedy, Reliable Service; Efficient Economical Plants

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Architects and Engineers - 608 S. Dearborn St.
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Packing Plants, Cold Storage Buildings, Ice Plants

The Stadler Engineering Co.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
We Specialize In
PACKING PLANT CONSTRUCTION
Cold Storage and Garbage Reduction Plants
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Packinghouse and Cold Storage Designing—
Consultation on Power and Operating Costs,
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Experience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher
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ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
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Packinghouse Reminiscences

Tales of the Early Days in Chicago's Beef Killing Business

By John Neil Carbray.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourth of a series of anecdotes of the old days in "Archer Road" and elsewhere in the beef killing district of Chicago, written by an old-timer who grew up as a boy in the cattle-killing gang and later became one of the champion beef butchers of his day. He is now an inspector in the employ of the federal government. His acquaintance includes pretty nearly every famous character of the early days of the packing business in Chicago, and his reminiscences should be read with interest by those who recall the old days or who would like to hear about them. The author prepared this series of articles especially for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

Not long ago I heard a foreigner who could hardly speak English (he was a cattle butcher) complain about the soap that the janitor gave him when he was going to the marble bathrooms in the marble lavatory to take a shower bath. He wanted that kind of soap that is molded to the shape of the hand.

Shades of the old-time cattle butcher! I wonder they did not turn over in their graves. I've known the modern cattle butcher of that type to quit and go on strike if their working clothes and shoes were damp. A large majority of these men came over as steerage passengers and they predominate today throughout the large packing industries. They never enjoyed the ideal working conditions in their own country that they enjoy here and I doubt very much if they ever had a bath until they came over. When I hear them complain about the towels and soap, steam heat and other things, I wonder and smile.

Early Chicago Transportation.

In the days of the '70s transportation was extremely poor. Busses were operated on Halsted street. The end of their route south was 39th street, which was the city limits at that time. In the winter it was an inspiring sight to see the vast number of men who worked in the yards walking to and from work. There was not sufficient accommodation in the busses to take care of half of the men, so nearly all walked.

The sidewalks, constructed of wood, were in a dilapidated and deplorable condition, so the men took the middle of the

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

road when the roads were hard and covered with snow. There were two main thoroughfares leading direct to the yards—Halsted street and Laurel street. Both of these thoroughfares in the morning were black with men walking to work. They were called "The Dinner Pail Brigade."

These two roads were used to drive all the livestock down to the Bridgeport packinghouses from the Union Stock Yards in those days. In the spring and fall of the year these roads were impassable. In some places there seemingly was no bottom. At times hogs driven over these roads would disappear in the mire never to be seen again. The hog drivers were fortunate if, upon leaving the yards in the morning, they arrived at their destination at night with a half a dozen hogs missing out of eight hundred or a thousand head. This was considered good work.

Going to work one slushy morning I wore a pair of rubber boots. In making a short cut through the yards I became embedded in the mire and sank to my knees. A man passing by heard my cries for help and came to my assistance. He secured a board and walking out on it until he could reach me, pulled me—out of the boots. As far as I know, the boots are still there. This happened in the vicinity of where Swift & Company's general offices stand today.

Keeping Meat Without Coolers.

In the old days the cattle that were killed during the day were hauled down by wagons the same night to the Jackson street market, the wholesale district at that time. There was no refrigeration in the packinghouses then nor was there any at the Jackson street stalls, but that did not matter. All the cattle killed were long-horned cattle from the western ranges. What they could not sell on the street before the market closed they would hold over until the following day and if they did not succeed in selling out then, nobody worried, because after dinner Libby's man would come along and tag them all up, hind and forequarters, for a cent a pound or sometimes a dollar apiece. It all depended on how badly Libby wanted them.

Then, on the other hand, if Libby was overstocked, his man would forget to come around, with the result that the beef hanging there exposed to the warm winds and heat of summer would spoil. Then there

would be a job for the health officer, who would slash and kerosene the beef. Then it would be hauled away and dumped into the river. But apparently nobody seemed to worry. Just imagine a business man of today building a packinghouse without coolers and expecting to succeed in handling fresh meats without the aid of refrigeration. His business associates would eye him with suspicion and at the first opportunity quietly enter a telephone booth and call up the insane asylum and as'y the superintendent if any of the inmates were missing.

Those were the conditions that prevailed when I started in this line of work back in the early '70s. The same conditions prevailed in the '60s. Practically no progress was made whatsoever in labor-saving machinery or conservation of by-products. The only progress made that is worth mentioning was in the time consumed in skinning and dressing a bullock. The young men who entered this occupation were drawn by the big money made by the cattle butchers in those days, who, by the way, were among the best paid skilled men throughout the country, bar none. Even the bricklayers at that time were not in the class of the cattle butchers. When one understands that the skilled butcher averaged \$50 per week and some boys were making as high as \$60 per week one can see why a high class of men followed this occupation. There was an inducement worth while going after, but that type of men are not in the business today.

Young Butchers vs. Old.

The old butchers of the early '70s were as a rule slow but neat workmen and took plenty of time. They did not hurt themselves in the least. But the younger men who entered in were full of vim and pep, so to speak. They wanted to show the older men a faster method and they would practice fancy cuts in skinning a bullock. Finally they improved so in their work that the hardest part was in driving and penning the cattle, roping and knocking them down and getting them ready for the floormen, the sider, as he is called, who removes the skin from the belly and sides.

When they got that far the rest was easy. The time consumed in dressing a bullock by the older men was actually cut in half. As for instance, the average time in dressing a bullock by the older men was about 12 to 15 minutes. The younger men would turn out a bullock ordinarily in 5 or 6 minutes. This was the only progress made in the cattle killing industry that was noticeable at that time. Skill and brawn advanced faster than brains or intellect in those days.

(To be continued.)

WE BUY HOGS ON COMMISSION

for some of the best packers in the country. We do a STRICTLY ORDER BUSINESS, and ever since our establishment in 1900 it has been our aim to render the most efficient service in buying for our customers.

RESULTS TELL THE STORY

Ask any packer who has commissioned us to buy hogs for him on this market, and hear what he says! For reference: Any of our customers, or Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis.

McMURRAY & JOHNSTON

LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

"IN THE HEART OF THE CORN BELT"

September 10, 1921.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 29	14,130	1,971	31,334	40,487
Tuesday, Aug. 30	7,620	1,918	22,610	40,777
Wednesday, Aug. 31	10,237	1,693	15,819	28,053
Thursday, Sept. 1	9,857	1,894	19,112	22,612
Friday, Sept. 2	3,425	1,130	17,100	9,911
Saturday, Sept. 3	543	403	3,178	3,720
Total last week	45,812	9,069	100,153	129,560
Week ago	21,750	3,889	53,944	65,264
Year ago	24,486	4,262	31,997	27,352
Two years ago	41,458	5,028	61,098	61,066

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 29	4,313	484	5,986	3,854
Tuesday, Aug. 30	3,638	450	4,395	8,580
Wednesday, Aug. 31	3,105	304	4,789	10,687
Thursday, Sept. 1	3,586	2	6,645	8,470
Friday, Sept. 2	2,602	146	1,857	17,595
Saturday, Sept. 3	634	.....	1,952	2,528
Total last week	18,424	1,147	25,624	52,276
Week ago	7,943	935	10,381	14,414
Year ago	4,019	489	4,849	1,591
Two years ago	10,086	504	3,027	17,794

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Sept. 3:

	1921.	1920.
Cattle	1,815,413	1,931,806
Calves	540,004	531,542
Hogs	5,504,677	5,225,570
Sheep	2,987,096	2,387,703

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending Sept. 3	361,000	19,525,000
Previous week	386,000	.....
Cor. week, 1920	304,000	20,080,000
Cor. week, 1919	296,000	21,185,000
Cor. week, 1918	305,000	20,345,000
Cor. week, 1917	302,000	18,322,000
Cor. week, 1916	227,000	20,001,000
Cor. week, 1915	321,000	18,217,000
Cor. week, 1914	278,000	16,762,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Sept. 3, 1921, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	168,000	274,000	335,000
Previous week	191,000	298,000	332,000
1920	244,000	259,000	343,000
1919	230,000	216,000	380,000
1918	231,000	206,000	387,000
1917	281,000	171,000	219,000
1916	130,000	157,000	222,000
1915	202,000	244,000	319,000
1914	162,000	186,000	333,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Sept. 3, 1921, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1921	5,600,000	15,321,000	7,375,000
1920	6,281,000	10,179,000	6,671,000
1919	7,077,000	18,096,000	8,137,000
1918	7,629,000	17,122,000	6,345,000
1917	6,401,000	15,057,000	5,847,000
1916	5,231,000	16,404,000	6,618,000
1915	4,579,000	13,932,000	6,489,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Sept. 3, 1921:

	11,700	6,200	10,700	6,300	6,000	7,700	5,500	9,600	4,000	3,000	4,800	3,800	9,400
Armour & Co.	11,700	6,200	10,700	6,300	6,000	7,700	5,500	9,600	4,000	3,000	4,800
Anglo-American
Swift & Co.
Hammond Co.
Morris & Co.
Wilson & Co.
Brown & Lund
Western Packing Co.
Robertson & Sons
Miller & Hart
Independent Packing Co.
Brennan Packing Co.
Wm. Davison Co.
Others

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St. - New York



Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St. - New York

We guarantee to eliminate tank house odors satisfactorily to you and to Board of Health sizes.

THE MACLACHLAN PROCESS

Cuts Tank House Odors to a Minimum

Saves Time In Drying Tankage

Satisfies Board of Health

WE INSTALL SUBJECT TO A TEN-DAY TEST

Write for Details

Our Engineers at Your Service

MACLACHLAN REDUCTION PROCESS CO.

120 Liberty Street

Incorporated

NEW YORK CITY



We guarantee to
eliminate
tank house
odors satisfac-
tory to you
and to Board
of Health

120 Liberty Street Incorporated NEW YORK CITY

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921.

PORK—(Per lb.)—Nominal 17.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—Nominal 17.50

Sept. 11.82 11.82 11.60 11.60

Oct. 11.90 11.90 11.65 11.65

Jan. 10.10 10.12 10.93 10.00

SHORT RIBS—Boxed 25¢ more than loose) 8.75 8.75 8.67 1/2 8.67 1/2

Sept. 8.75 8.75 8.67 1/2 8.67 1/2

Oct. 8.97 1/2 8.97 1/2 8.75 8.75

Jan. 8.37 1/2 8.50 8.37 1/2 8.45

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1921.

PORK—(Per lb.)—Nominal 17.60

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—Nominal 17.60

Sept. 11.12 1/2 11.45 11.10 11.42 1/2

Oct. 11.50 11.50 11.00 11.50

Jan. 9.80 1/2 9.82 1/2 9.50 9.80

March 9.75 9.95 9.72 1/2 9.95

SHORT RIBS—Boxed 25¢ more than loose) 8.55

Sept. 8.60 8.60 8.60 8.60

Jan. 8.37

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1921.

PORK—(Per lb.)—Nominal 17.60

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—Nominal 17.60

Sept. 11.25 11.25 11.12 1/2 11.12 1/2

Oct. 11.35 11.37 1/2 11.10 11.20

Jan. 9.75 9.80 9.65 9.72 1/2

March 9.90 9.90 9.87 1/2 9.87 1/2

—♦—

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Secy., United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

Rib roast, heavy end 30 23 17

Rib roast, light end 32 28 19

Chuck roast 22 18 14

Steaks, round 35 30 25

Steaks, sirloin, first cut 45 35 31

Steaks, porterhouse 52 42 32

Steaks, flank 30 25 13

Beef stew, chuck 20 18 12

Corned briskets, boneless 28 23 10

Corned plates 12 10 10

Corned rumpa, boneless 28 28 21

Lamb.

Rib roast, heavy end 35 22 17

Rib roast, light end 38 25

Legs 15 12 1/2

Chops, shoulder 22 18 12

Chops, rib and loin 45 30 30

Mutton.

Legs 20 18

Stew 10 ..

Shoulders 15 ..

Chops, rib and loin 32 ..

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg. @38

Loins, whole, 10@12 avg. @35

Loins, whole, 14 and over. @26

Chops .. @40

Shoulders .. @20

Butts .. @24

Spareribs .. @12 1/2

Hocks .. @15

Leaf lard, unrendered. @12

Veal.

Hindquarters 20 @25

Forequarters 12 @14

Legs 25 @32

Breasts 16 @20

Shoulders 25 @25

Cutlets 45 @45

Rib and loin chops. 28 @38

The Kramer Hog Dehairing Machine

Requires less labor.

Loses less time.

Depreciates less and costs less to operate.

Send for Descriptive Circular

Built in all sizes—100 to 1000 hogs per hour.

L. A. KRAMER

5332 Hyde Park Blvd. CHICAGO

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	16½@18
Good native steers.....	15½@16½
Medium steers.....	12 @ 12
Holters, good.....	13 @ 15
Cows.....	8 @ 12
Hind quarters, choice.....	22½@24
Fore quarters, choice.....	12 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	6@32
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	6@30
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	6@4
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	6@42
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	6@27
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	6@26
Cow Loins.....	14 @ 22
Cow Short Loins.....	20 @ 31
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	13 @ 16
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	6@24
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	6@22
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	6@17
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	6@15
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	6@10
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	6@14
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	6@10
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	6@8
Cow Rounds.....	11½@12
Cow Chuck.....	6@5
Steer Plates.....	6@6
Medium Plates.....	6@5
Briskets, No. 1.....	6@16
Briskets, No. 2.....	6@13
Steer Navel Ends.....	6@5
Cow Naval Ends.....	6@4
Fore Shanks.....	3½@4
Hind Shanks.....	6@3
Rolls.....	6@20
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	6@6
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	6@45
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	6@12
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	6@33
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	6@28
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	6@25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 3.....	6@15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	6@65
Kump Butts.....	28 @ 39
Flank Steaks.....	6@20
Boneless Chucks.....	6@10
Shoulder Clods.....	6@15
Hanging Tenderloins.....	6@8
Trimmings.....	6@8

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	5 @ 7
Hearts.....	2½@6
Tongues.....	6@28
Sweetbreads.....	24 @ 28
Ox-Tail, per lb.	3 @ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	6@4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	6@5
Livers.....	7 @ 9
Kidneys, per lb.	6@8

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	21 @ 22
Good Carcass.....	19 @ 20
Good Saddles.....	28 @ 32
Good Backs.....	14 @ 16
Medium Backs.....	5 @ 7

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	6 @ 8
Sweetbreads.....	46 @ 50
Calf Livers.....	26 @ 32

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	20 @ 20
Medium Lambs.....	6@18
Choice Saddles.....	6@24
Medium Saddles.....	6@20
Choice Fore.....	6@17
Medium Fore.....	6@16
Lamb Fries, per lb.	6@30
Lamb Tongues, each.....	6@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	6@8
Light Sheep.....	6@12
Heavy Saddles.....	6@10
Light Saddles.....	6@15
Heavy Fore.....	6@6
Light Fore.....	6@8
Mutton Legs.....	6@15
Mutton Legs.....	6@14
Mutton Stew.....	6@4
Sheep Tongues, each.....	6@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	16½@16½
Pork Loins.....	22 @ 28
Leaf Lard.....	12 @ 12
Tenderloins.....	52 @ 55
Spare Ribs.....	8 @ 8
Butts.....	18 @ 18
Hocks.....	11 @ 11
Trimmings.....	9 @ 9
Extra lean trimmings.....	14 @ 14
Tails.....	7 @ 7
Snouts.....	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet.....	3½@3½
Pigs' Heads.....	6 @ 6
Blade Bones.....	9 @ 9
Blade Meat.....	12 @ 12
Cheek Meat.....	6 @ 7
Hock Meats, per lb.	4 @ 4
Neck Bones.....	4 @ 4
Skinned Shoulders.....	13 @ 13
Pork Hearts.....	4 @ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues.....	12 @ 12
Slop Bones.....	9 @ 9
Tail Bones.....	9 @ 9
Brains.....	8 @ 8
Back fat.....	12 @ 13
Hams.....	24 @ 24
Calas.....	13½@13½
Bellies.....	16 @ 16

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	15 @ 15
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	6@1½
Choice Bologna.....	15 @ 15

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	16½@18
Good native steers.....	15½@16½
Medium steers.....	12 @ 12
Holters, good.....	13 @ 15
Cows.....	8 @ 12
Hind quarters, choice.....	22½@24
Fore quarters, choice.....	12 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	6@32
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Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	6@4
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Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	6@15
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	6@10
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	6@14
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	6@10
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	6@8
Cow Rounds.....	11½@12
Cow Chuck.....	6@5
Steer Plates.....	6@6
Medium Plates.....	6@5
Briskets, No. 1.....	6@16
Briskets, No. 2.....	6@13
Steer Navel Ends.....	6@5
Cow Naval Ends.....	6@4
Fore Shanks.....	3½@4
Hind Shanks.....	6@3
Rolls.....	6@20
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	6@6
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	6@45
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	6@12
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	6@33
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	6@28
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	6@25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 3.....	6@15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	6@65
Kump Butts.....	28 @ 39
Flank Steaks.....	6@20
Boneless Chucks.....	6@10
Shoulder Clods.....	6@15
Hanging Tenderloins.....	6@8
Trimming.....	6@8

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	5 @ 7
Hearts.....	2½@6
Tongues.....	6@28
Sweetbreads.....	24 @ 28
Ox-Tail, per lb.	3 @ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	6@4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	6@5
Livers.....	7 @ 9
Kidneys, per lb.	6@8

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	42
Beef Casings Salami.....	42
Italian Salami (new goods).....	41
Capri.....	43
Holsteiner.....	42
Pepperoni, long links.....	42
Farmer.....	43

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	165
Bologna, ½@½	230 @ 10.15
Pork, link, kits.....	1.82
Pork, links, ½@½	240 @ 10.50
Pork, sausages, kits.....	1.80
Pork, sausages, ½@½	240 @ 10.50
Pork Sausage, ½@½	2.40 @ 10.50
Frankfurts, kits.....	1.70
Frankfurts, ½@½	2.20 @ 9.75
Blood Sausage, ½@½	2.20 @ 9.75
Liver Sausage, kits.....	1.55
Liver Sausage, ½@½	2.00 @ 9.00
Head Cheese, kits.....	1.75
Head Cheese, ½@½	2.30 @ 10.00

VINEGARED PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$15.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.00
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.00
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, unskinned, bbls.....	20.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, skinned, bbls.....	24.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	48.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	42.00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	65.50

CANNED MEATS.

No. ½ No. 1. No. 2. No. 6.	Per doz.
Corned beef.....	\$ 2.25 \$ 3.25 \$ 15.00
Roast beef.....	2.25 3.25 15.00
Roast mutton.....	2.40 4.75 16.50
Sliced dried beef.....	2.35 4.50 52.00
Ox tongue, whole.....	12.50 15.00 53.00
Lamb tongue.....	2.55 3.90 29.00
Corn beef hash.....	1.50 3.10 4.50
Roast beef hash, onions.....	1.50 2.35 4.50
Vienna style sausage.....	1.15 2.25 4.15
Luncheon sausage.....	1.20
Breakfast Sausage.....	2.00 3.50
Veal loaf, med. size.....	.... 2.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	Per doz.
4-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case.....	6.25
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	23.00
Plate Beef.....	20.00
Rollettes.....	24.00
Rump Butts.....	20.00
Mess Pork.....	22.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Obtaining Credit on False Financial Statement

Written for The National Provisioner by Ralph H. Butz.

Where a false financial statement is furnished to a mercantile agency with the intent that it be relied on for the purpose of obtaining goods on credit, the person rendering the statement and obtaining goods is guilty of larceny, according to a recent decision.

Woronoff & Edson gave signed statement to the Dun and the Bradstreet agencies, showing that they had a surplus of \$22,827, and later on ordered from the International Harvester Company goods to the amount of \$1,266. The seller requested a financial statement to which the buyer replied that they never gave any, but referred to the statement given the agencies.

In this statement it was stated that a cash book, ledger and sales book were kept. Before the time of credit expired the buyer filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The seller served notice on them to produce their books for examination, and their attorney replied that it could not be complied with as they were in the hands of a receiver. A warrant for their arrest was obtained under the provision of the penal law providing:

What the Law Says.

"A purchase of property by means of false pretense is not criminal where the pretense relates to the purchaser's means or ability to pay, unless the pretense is made in writing and signed by the person sought to be charged, and whenever a person states he keeps books of account and if, at the expiration of the term of credit, fails to pay, shall produce such books within ten days on notice for examination, and failure to do so is made presumptive evidence that every pretense relating to the purchaser's means or ability to pay in such statement were false at the time of making and known to be false." By amendment, the law also includes the giving of a statement to mercantile agencies with intent that it be relied upon as a basis of credit.

The court held: "Suppose the seller, with the statement in his possession, called upon the defendants and asked to see their books and they refused to permit any examination to be made, or suppose that upon a trial involving the truth of the financial statement given to the agency, these purchasers failed to produce or account for their books, would there not be a natural inference to be drawn from such refusal and failure that the books were not in accordance with the statement and that the latter was false? This provision of the penal law is but a statement of natural inference to be drawn from such facts. The presumption is not disconnected from the main facts;

it is not arbitrary or unreasonable. It is the natural result to which the undisputed facts reasonably lead."

MEAT COUNCIL AT CLEVELAND.

A mass meeting of retailers was held in Moose Hall, Cleveland, on Tuesday, September 6, to stimulate interest in the Meat Council movement in that city. The meeting was called by S. T. Nash, president of the Cleveland Provision Company.

W. G. Fletcher, manager of Swift & Company at Cleveland, presided. Those who addressed the meeting included John T. Russell, president of the Meat Council of Chicago and chairman of the board of directors of the United Master Butchers of America; A. S. Pickering and W. J. Cobbedick, prominent retailers of Cleveland; George Picketts of Armour & Company, Chicago; Joseph F. Seng of Milwaukee, president of the United Master Butchers of America, and W. W. Woods, director of the Bureau of Public Relations, Institute of American Meat Packers.

The several hundred retailers who attended the meeting voted enthusiastic approval of retailer-packer co-operation.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

M. H. Morrisey is opening a meat market in Veshon, Wash.

L. C. Johnson has opened a meat market in Mitchell, S. D.

Mark Ritz has established a meat market at Yakima, Wash.

C. W. Egleston has opened a meat market in Sharon, Kans.

Canfield & Wilson have opened a meat market at Elkins, W. Va.

C. E. Dale has opened a new butcher shop in Hill City, Kans.

The Leader market, Downey, Ida., has opened a grocery department.

Watkins & Company have opened a meat market at Deer Creek, Okla.

Grover Taylor has bought the Deacon meat stores at Zanesville, Ohio.

A new meat market has been opened in Port Huron, Mich., by D. J. Farrell.

Harry D. Naylor has purchased the Fleischbach meat market, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

J. H. Armstrong has sold his meat market in Guyman, Okla., to J. W. Thomas.

J. A. Sally has purchased a half interest in the Model meat market at Rolla, Mo.

John Leavitt has purchased the butcher shop of Frank Melvin at Alliance, Nebr.

John Sheahan, Sr., will open a new meat market in Marengo, Ill., in the near future.

Joseph Desjardin has bought the meat market of Gust Beyers at Marquette, Mich.

Fred Viel has opened a cash and carry market and grocery store in Dillon, Mont.

J. B. Maus and N. B. Schultenover have opened a meat market at St. Cloud, Minn.

C. G. Compton has opened a meat market in Peck, Ida.

Frank Syers opened a meat market in Nisland, S. D.

A. P. Sell has opened a meat market at Mobridge, S. D.

E. M. Millberg has bought a meat market at Fairmont, N. D.

Julian S. Harris bought the meat market at Hanley Falls, Minn.

Stephen Fink has opened a meat market in West St. Paul, Minn.

Hans Teigen and Walter Reuter bought a meat market in Waukon, Minn.

Frank Ryder and Guiles Rynders will open a meat market in Antigo, Wis.

C. C. Bunn and Charles Schraudt have opened a new meat market in Hillsboro, Ill.

The R. M. Conway meat market, Garden City, S. D., has been sold to H. N. Nelson.

Manuel F. Cambra has purchased the meat market of George Jensen, at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Keyfes & Rebrovich have purchased the business of the People's meat market, Buhl, Minn.

Glenn Belknap has acquired an interest in the Hinkley & Wright meat market at Warren, Pa.

Two new meat markets are being opened in Palmyra, Mo., by W. H. Hobbs and Clyde Young.

Otto Forney has purchased the Palace meat market in Dodge, Nebr., from Fred W. Draemel.

The West Coast Dairy, Anacortes, Wash., has purchased the Anacortes Market from J. C. Brown.

A. Pipplinger has sold the City meat market at Bentonville, Ark., to L. H. Gregg of Ardmore, Okla.

Victor Vergauwe bought the interest of his partner in the City meat market at Marshall, Minn.

The Skaggs United Stores Company has succeeded to the business of the City Market, Nampa, Ida.

G. W. Cole has leased the Kennebey building in Bismarck, N. D., and will open his meat market there.

Selby Larson and Bert Johnson have opened a meat market at 1621 East Lake street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Henry Zelten and John Tiewa will open a cash and carry meat market in the Quigley building, DePere, Wis.

Walter Varnelski, meat dealer in Beaver Dam, Wis., has consolidated with the Edward E. Skeele meat market.

The Home Sausage and Meat Company, Everett, Wash., is making a number of improvements in its meat market.

The Doman & Sengstock meat markets at Hortonville, Wis., and Schocton, Wis., have been sold to George Doman.

The meat market of William Seimon, at 2309 Jackson street, Seattle, Wash., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$300.

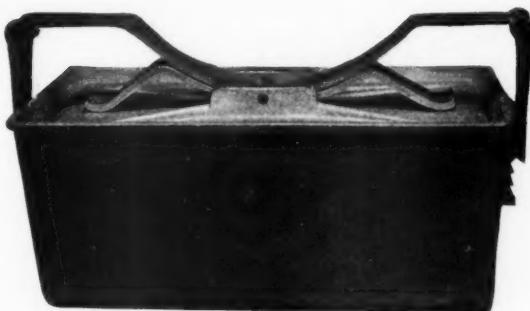
Earl J. Game has bought the interest of his brother, Guy, in the meat market at Marion, Mich., and is now the sole owner.

Carl Hoel has purchased the Graham interest in the meat and grocery business of the Graham-Hoffman Company, Stoughton, Wis.

The meat market and grocery store of Bruhn & Henry, at Everett, Wash., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,500.

A. H. Baker has reopened his meat market in Wabash, Ind., after installing considerable new equipment and making a number of improvements.

Michael Schuppert and Adolph Waldeich have formed a partnership and will open a meat market on the corner of Hosmer and Michigan avenue, Lansing, Mich.



Best quality ham. It cooks in its own juice, thus retaining its flavor and nourishing qualities.

Holds together firmly under any conditions.

Boilers—Made of cast aluminum. No rust spots. Always sanitary.

Based on simple common sense principles, they can be worked by anybody.

Write for details to

The Ham Boiler Corporation
1762 Westchester Ave.

New York

Frank Leiphart will open a meat market in Wrightsville, Pa.

Jacob Wineberg is opening a meat market in Adams, Mass.

Philip Goldberg is building a meat market in Vineland, N. J.

F. C. Wiesemann will open a meat market in Prairietown, Ill.

L. Monroe & Son have opened a meat market in Delaware, O.

The Sunnyside meat market has been opened in Columbia, Mo.

A new meat market has been opened in Beacon, N. Y., by Mr. Resling.

E. M. Heaton and Willis Harris are opening a meat market in Marion, Ill.

J. W. Argo has sold his meat market in Pocahontas, Ark., to George Lewallen.

C. W. Turner, meat dealer at Kendall, Wis., has been succeeded by H. F. Priellipp.

The Model meat market has been opened in Redwood Falls, Cal., by Christensen & Cameron.

The Mattapan Public Market at Mattapan, Mass., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,200.

A. F. Weber, proprietor of Weber's cash grocery at Pomona, Cal., has added a meat market to his store.

W. C. Buffington has sold his meat market in Brookville, Pa., to John E. Robinson and Earl Songer.

Fred F. Calhoun, meat dealer at La Grange, Ga., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are given as \$503 and the assets \$292.

Hiram A. Carter, meat dealer at 5237 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are listed at \$2,691 and his assets at \$235.

William Weis and Fred Cabliss have bought a building in Maysville, Ky., which they are remodeling for a meat market. The Cabliss & Pollitt meat store on Market street has been sold to Edward Schwartz and Lee Hannan.

The Latest Ham Containers

The latest ham boilers with the yielding spring pressure attachment and, therefore, the only ones that will reduce the shrinkage in boiling. They are cheaper in the end than any boiler on the market.

No power-press needed.

No string needed for tying ham.

No cloth wrapper while boiling the ham.



THE BUSINESS QUIZ.

Two weeks ago six questions of primary importance to every business man were printed on this page under the general title of "The Business Quiz." Following are the questions repeated, with their answers:

Question No. 1.—What are the four different kinds of duties levied in this country?

Answer.—The four kinds of duties are (1) Imports, levied on goods received from foreign ports; (2) Export, the reverse of import; (3) Excise or Internal Revenue; (4) Ad Valorem, or according to the value.

Question No. 2.—What is known as a "quasi contract"?

Answer.—A "quasi contract" consists of, as a rule, unjust enrichment, money paid under threat, benefits conferred without request, and benefits conferred by mistake.

Question No. 3.—What is known in retail storekeeping as a "want slip"?

Answer.—A "want slip" is one which supplies the sales force with instruction to fill out for all such goods customers ask for not in stock.

Question No. 4.—What are Rothchild's golden rules of success?

Answer.—The great banking house of Rothchild's had for its rules (among others) the following seven: (1) Never be discouraged; (2) Never tell business lies; (3) Be polite to everybody; (4) Be prompt in everything; (5) Do not reckon upon chance; (6) Take time to consider, then decide positively; (7) Carefully examine into every detail of your business.

Question No. 5.—Must the words "value

received" appear in the body of a note to make it valid?

Answer.—The words "value received" are as a rule written in a note, but if overlooked or forgotten it is presumed so or may be supplied by sufficient proof.

Question No. 6.—What are the five chief causes of business failure?

Answer.—The five causes of business failures are conceded to be, (1) lack of knowledge as to credit; (2) slow "turn-over;" (3) inventory neglect; (4) poor system of figuring costs and percentage of profits; (5) lack of energy.

Next week six more questions will be put and answered in the following issue.

If you need a good man watch the "Wanted" page.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

**SAUSAGE
BAGS**

and

**SAUSAGE
SEASONINGS**

For Samples and Prices, write

**THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON**

MASS.

New York Section

Albert Rosen and family returned on Wednesday from Lake Placid.

The Meat Council of New York held its first meeting of the fall on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Arthur Lowenstein, vice-president and George A. Blair, traffic manager, of Wilson & Company, Chicago, are in town.

J. F. Smith, head of the refinery department, and H. C. Stanton, soap department, Swift & Company, Chicago, are in New York.

George W. Beck of the Washington Heights Branch, United Master Butchers, is spending his vacation visiting his cousin in Provincetown, Mass.

W. T. S. White, head of the poultry department, and J. Van Brunt, of the legal department of Morris & Company, Chicago, are in town this week.

D. A. Wagner, in charge of the beef department of the Cudahy Packing Company, New York, has returned to his duties, having spent his vacation at Saratoga.

T. J. Gilligan, manager of the produce department of the Cudahy Packing Company, New York, spent the Labor Day holidays in a visit to his wife at Northport, Va.

H. K. Nickell, whose duties with the United Dressed Beef Company are numerous and far-reaching, left Thursday for the Virginia mountains to enjoy a much-needed vacation.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Sept. 8, 1921, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILADEL.
FRESH BEEF—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$17.00@17.50	\$14.00@...	\$17.50@18.00	\$...@...
Good	15.50@16.50	13.50@14.00	15.00@16.50	16.00@17.00
Medium	11.50@14.00	12.00@13.50	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00
Common	8.50@10.50	.....@...	9.00@12.00	10.00@13.00
COWS:				
Good	11.00@11.50	.....@...	11.00@12.00	12.00@...
Medium	9.50@10.50	.....@...	9.00@10.00	10.00@11.00
Common	8.00@ 9.00	10.00@10.50	8.00@ 9.00	9.00@10.00
BULLS:				
Good@...@...@...@...
Medium@...@...@...@...
Common	7.50@ 8.00	.....@...	7.00@ 7.50	7.00@ 8.00
FRESH VEAL—				
Choice	21.00@22.00	.....@...	25.00@26.00@...
Good	20.00@21.00	.....@...	22.00@24.00	20.00@22.00
Medium	16.00@18.00	.....@...	17.00@19.00	17.00@19.00
Common	12.00@15.00	11.00@12.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	19.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	20.00@21.00	18.00@20.00
Good	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	19.00@20.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	13.00@14.00	16.00@18.00	14.00@15.00
Common	12.00@14.00	11.00@13.00	10.00@15.00	12.00@14.00
YEARLING:				
Good .....	.....@...	.....@...	14.00@16.00@...
Medium .....	.....@...	.....@...	13.00@14.00@...
Common@...@...@...@...
MUTTON:				
Good	10.50@11.00	.....@...	11.00@12.00	12.00@14.00
Medium	9.00@10.00	8.00@ 9.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
Common	6.00@ 8.00	6.00@ 8.00	5.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00
FRESH PORK CUTS—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. av.....	31.00@32.00	27.00@28.00	28.00@30.00	25.00@28.00
10-12 lb. av.....	28.00@30.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@28.00	24.00@27.00
12-14 lb. av.....	24.00@26.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	20.00@23.00
14-16 lb. av.....	20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	16.00@20.00
16 lb. over	16.00@20.00	.....@...	17.00@18.00@...
SHOULDERS:				
Plain@...@...@...@...
Skinned	15.00@16.00	.....@...	14.00@16.00@...
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. av.....	13.00@13.50	13.00@14.00	.....@...	12.00@13.00
6-8 lb. av.....	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.50@14.00@...
BUTTS:				
Boneless .....	.....@...	.....@...	22.00@...@...
Boston Style	20.00@22.00	.....@...	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

Henry M. Schwarzschild, who has been in Cuba for several months as manager of Wilson & Company's interests there, has been in New York on a visit this week and expects to return to Cuba shortly.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, September 3, on shipments sold out, ranged from 9 to 17.50 cents per pound, and averaged 13.22 cents per pound.

With the advent of fall and cooler weather the activities of the master butchers are commencing, and meetings which had been suspended during the warm weather are resuming. The Bronx Branch held its meeting on September 7 and the Brooklyn Branch met on September 8. The Washington Heights Branch will hold the first meeting of the season on September 13, Ye Olde New York and South Brooklyn on September 20 and Ridgewood branch on September 22.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Contrasting conditions of the present week, with those of preceding weeks, there has been a marked improvement in eastern fresh meat trade, although lamb and pork were weak and declining in spots. Cooler weather and the practical close of the vacation season were contributing factors to the improved demand.

With supplies of beef moderate, all mar-

kets reacted from the slumpy conditions of the previous week and made healthy gains. Price advances, however, were slight, but the daily movement was regular and demand fairly constant. Barring a decline of 50c Wednesday on good and choice steers at New York, the trend was upward and conditions at the close were steady to firm and a strong 50c higher than a week ago. Tuesday's range of prices on bulls were maintained throughout the week and the limited and infrequent offerings were sold on a steady market. Kosher beef showed some fluctuation, with a tendency after mid-week downward at New York and firm to higher elsewhere.

Under continued light receipts, eastern veal markets were firm to higher on the better grades and demand not fully satisfied. Lower grades were weak at Boston and about \$1 lower at the close. Closing prices at New York and Philadelphia were steady at an advance of \$1 over last week.

Barring New York, where Tuesday's uneven advances of \$3 to \$4 were firmly held, eastern lamb trade was unsettled and accompanied by sharp decline. Liberal receipts of Canadian lambs at Boston had a depressing effect on that market and closing prices on all grades were \$2 below a week ago and \$3 below at New York and Philadelphia.

Mutton receipts continued light and quality undesirable, consisting almost entirely of heavy bucks and fat, wasty ewes. Although prices the first half of the week were slightly higher than last week's close, the tendency after mid-week was downward and closing prices were barely steady to \$1 lower than one week ago.

Under moderate receipts, the demand for pork has been narrow, with light loins holding generally steady to firm and heavy averages weak and declining. Wholesalers were inclined to freeze any surplus rather than accept offers. Philadelphia was the weak spot and all of Monday's gains were lost; that market closing steady to slightly lower than a week ago. Other markets closed steady to \$1 higher.

Boston closed weak on beef; weak to unevenly lower on veal, lamb and mutton; pork about steady. Some beef, lamb, mutton and heavy pork loins will be carried over. Closing conditions at New York showed a marked improvement over last week, with supplies well cleaned up. Beef closed steady; choice veal strong, lower grades slightly easier; choice lamb firm, others steady; mutton steady and pork steady to slightly lower. Philadelphia closed steady on beef and veal; weak on lamb, mutton and pork. An early clearance was made on beef and veal, while lamb and pork will not clean up, with some houses moving surplus to freezers.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

With a good consumptive demand last Saturday and retail and wholesale shops closed last Monday, Tuesday's trading opened with a good demand for all fresh meats and continued good throughout Wednesday. Veal and pork prices advanced, while other meats held steady with last week's close. Storage rails will carry less stock at this week's end than for several weeks, indicating a generally healthier condition in the meat trade. People have returned home from summer vacations, schools have opened and labor troubles which have tied up building for months are fast reaching a settled basis, which will return thousands of idle men

to a wage earning basis, thus increasing demand for meat.

Tuesday morning found coolers well filled with beef, especially steers, general quality of which was fairly good. Choice cornfed steers yearling type were scarce, while there was a fair number of good counterfeit grainfed cattle showing considerable grass. The percentage of western grass cattle was not heavy, but sufficient to supply the narrow demand for such kinds. Handyweight medium to good steers, showing some grain, selling from \$14 to \$16.50, received most attention, while the limited number of choice bullocks easily reached \$17 to \$17.50, with a few scattering sales at \$18. Grass steers sold somewhat unevenly, but nothing suitable for the butcher trade sold under \$8.50. The moderate supply of cows contained a small percentage of real good butcher cattle, the better ones, being too heavy and wasty, were sold mostly in cuts. Many good heifers were noticeable among the steer lots. Anything above common showed a slight advance for the week. The light supply of bologna bulls met with a slow demand and prices failed to show any change from a week ago. Moderate supplies of kosher beef met with a demand sufficient to keep it moving at steady prices.

Little veal of any kind was available the first part of the week and prices advanced sharply and unevenly. A few choice native calves sold as high as \$25. However, after mid-week supplies became more liberal, with western calves forming the greater part of the offerings. This automatically trimmed extreme high spots in prices and the market settled to a more sane basis, which is \$4 to \$5 higher than ten days ago.

With lamb prices having reached a basis which offers a little encouragement to consumptive demand, fairly liberal offerings have moved well at prices full steady with a week ago.

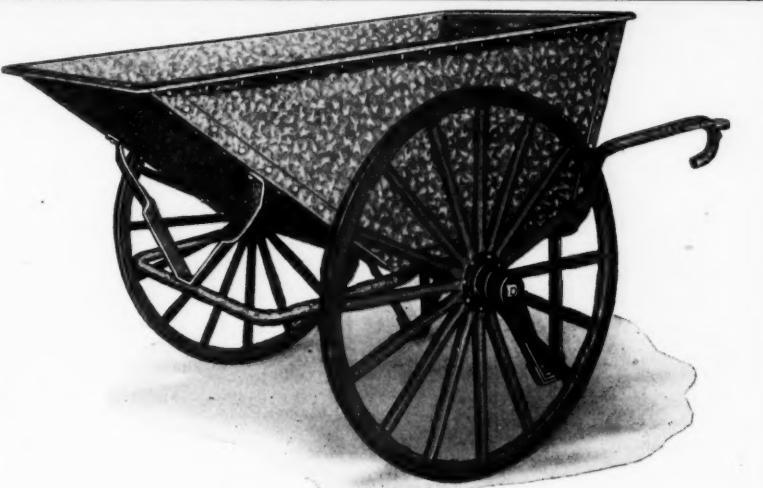
The usual amounts and grades of mutton have been available. Prices show no change from a week ago.

Offerings of pork gradually became lighter as the week advanced. Prices started upward early in the week and reached unevenly high spots in many instances. Favorable weather improved consumptive demand and stocks are reduced to the minimum at the week's end.

Compared with last Friday, steers are steady; medium and good cows 50c higher; others steady; bulls steady; veal fully \$1 higher; lambs and mutton steady; pork loins \$2 to \$3 higher; skinned shoulders \$1, picnics \$1. Boston butts \$2 and spareribs \$1 to \$2 higher. The cleanup will be good on all meats, with possibly a very light carryover of late arriving beef.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS. (Continued from page 35.)

principal eastern markets during the past week put a big crimp in the shipping outlet here, especially for lights and medium weights. After starting in about steady early Tuesday under receipts of 40,383, the market weakened and was generally 10 to 25c lower. On Wednesday a flat half-dollar was pared off on an average with bulk of packing sows at \$5.50 to 7.00 at the lowest level since January, 1916, while average cost of packer and shipper droves at \$7.72 was within 12c of the low time of the year on May 28. The top yesterday, however, was \$9.10 and on May 27 it was \$7.90. A sharp partial recovery was effected today on an average advance of 15 to 35c. Top Thursday was \$9.15. Bulk light and light butchers \$8.75 to 9.10. Bulk packing sows \$6.75 to 7.25. Market closed today as compared with a week earlier about steady on heavies and packing grades and largely 25 to 40c lower on lights and mediums, better grades off most. General quality fairly good, with new crop hogs beginning to make their appearance felt. Good and choice pigs at \$8.00 to 8.25 today were steady to 25c lower than the Thursday previous.



Sanitary Meat Buggy No. 32

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Walter J. Richter & Co.

3907-11 So. Halsted St.

Chicago, Ill.



DAY'S MEAT MIXERS

Seven Sizes—60 lbs. to 1100 lbs.
Belt Drive or Motor Drive

Saves Time and Money in
Mixing Meats, Sausage
and Other Ingredients

No Waste or Leakage

THE J. H. DAY CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

Thomson & Taylor Company

Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Events in the trade in the sheep house this week have tended to strengthen an opinion which existed in the minds of many at last week-end that prices had struck bottom for this season. The bad condition of the trade a week ago has effected a considerable curtailment of the marketward movement, particularly of natives, this week and the market has shown a steady upturn since the low spot of the year was touched a week ago today, this despite continued more or less unsatisfactory conditions in the dressed lamb and mutton markets. Ten primary markets received a combined supply of 292,500 sheep and lambs the first four days this week, compared with 343,330 like period last week and 296,890 a year ago. Fat classes, which bore the brunt of the declines last week have shown the most marked upturns in values this week, lambs going for slaughter and fat strong weight ewes selling today largely 50c to \$1.00 higher than a week ago, while yearlings and wethers are quatably around 50c and 25c higher, respectively, with not enough of these classes available to fairly

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CONSULTING ENGINEER
PACKING PLANTS—REFRIGERATION
PLANS AND SUPERVISION
29 BROADWAY NEW YORK

test prices. The run has been largely one of lambs, with westerns in big majority, and strong eastern shipping competition for fat lambs, and a continued good call for feeder grades have been strong price boosting influences. The range lamb delegation, particularly on Tuesday and Wednesday, carried long feeder ends, leaving but moderate supplies for the killer outlet, as feeder demand was broad, and packers' desire for supplies was indicated by their strong participation in the competition for second cuts of range lambs today, the fleshier western feeding lambs having a well-worth-the-money appearance for slaughter as matched against most of the native stuff.

September 10, 1921.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, inferior to prime.....	5.00@9.00
Cows, common to good.....	1.00@3.00
Bulls, ordinary to choice.....	3.00@4.00
Heifers, mixed	6@...

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	15.25@15.50
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	10.00@13.75
Calves, veals, culs, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime.....	10.25@10.50
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	4.75@ 5.00
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	2.75@ 4.50
Sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@10.00
Hogs, medium	@11.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11.00
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@10.00
Rough	6.50@ 7.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice, native, heavy	19 @20
Choice, native, light	20 @21
Native, common to fair.....	15 @18

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	17 1/2@18 1/2
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	18 @19
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	19 @20
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	16 @17
Western steers, 400@600 lbs.....	10 @14
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	8 @10
Good to choice heifers.....	17 @18
Common to fair heifers.....	14 @16
Choice cows	11 @12
Common to fair cows.....	7 @ 8
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	7 @ 7 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	Ctly.	
No. 1 ribs.....	20 @24	23 @24
No. 2 ribs.....	14 @18	@22
No. 3 ribs.....	10 @14	20 @21
No. 1 loins.....	28 @30	30 @32
No. 2 loins.....	@16	@30
No. 3 loins.....	10 @14	@28
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	22 @23	23 @26
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	19 @20	20 @22
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	18 @19	17 @19
No. 1 rounds.....	@15	@18
No. 2 rounds.....	@10	@17
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 9	@16
No. 1 chuck.....	@ 9	@12
No. 2 chuck.....	@ 6	@10
No. 3 chuck.....	@ 3	8 @ 9

DRESSED CALVES.

Veal, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	2@30
Veal, country dressed, per lb.....	2@23
Western calves, choice	19 @21
Western calves, fair to good	16 @18
Grassers and buttermilks	10 @16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	15 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	15 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	15 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	16
Pigs	16

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	20 @22
Lambs, poor to good.....	10 @18
Sheep, choice	11 @13
Sheep, medium to good	10 @11
Sheep, culs	5 @10

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	27 @28
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	26 @27
Smoked picnics, light.....	15 @16
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	13 1/2@14
Smoked shoulders	15 @16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	35 @36
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	21 @22
Dried beef sets.....	43 @45
Pickled bellies, heavy	16 @17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	20 @30
Frozen pork loins	24 @25
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	43 @45
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	43 @45
Shoulders, city	10@...
Shoulders, Western	16 @17
Butts, regular, Western.....	18 @19
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	14@...
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @24
Fresh hams, city.....	10@...
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	14 @15
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	16 @18

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg., 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd.....	@39c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@40c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@65c	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@55c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@ 5c.	each
Livers, beef	@12c.	a pound
Oxtails	@ 8c.	a pound
Hearts, beef	@ 5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@22 1/2c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@25c.	a pound
Lamb's fries	@ 9c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 1 1/2
Edible breast fat.....	@ 3 1/2
Inedible breast fat.....	@ 3
Edible suet	@ 4 1/2
Inedible suet	@ 3 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@15

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .95
Hog, free of salt, tes. or blbs., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles	@20
Hog bungs	@15
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@30
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@40
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@80
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@15
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@150
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 6

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .95
Hog, free of salt, tes. or blbs., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles	@20
Hog bungs	@15
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@30
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@40
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@80
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@15
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@150
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 6

SPICES.

Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	16 19
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9 1/2 9
Pepper, red	28 32
Allspice	5 8
Cinnamon	12 16
Coriander	8 11
Cloves	26 31
Ginger	10 13
Mace	34 39
DIBBLE BAGS.	
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	9 1/2 9
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	10 1/2 10%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	5 1/4 5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	5 1/2 5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	6 5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	6 1/4 6 1/2
REFINED NITRATE OF SODA.	
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

CURING MATERIALS.

Blbs.	bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	9 1/2 9
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	10 1/2 10%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	5 1/4 5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	5 1/2 5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	6 5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	6 1/4 6 1/2
REFINED NITRATE OF SODA AND SALTPETRE.	
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

GREEN CALFSKINS.

5-6 9 1/2-12 1/2	12 1/2-14	14-18	18 lbs.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.20	2.65	3.00
Prime No. 2 veals.....	2.00	2.40	2.75
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.90	2.35	2.60
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.75</		

